PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

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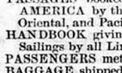
Milk

No. 53,862.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
11th Aug.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA ..	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
8th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA.....	6322
12th " *	CALEDONIA	7568	(EXTRA)	.....
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th "	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN.....6,635		Verron.....	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT...6,630		Rebufat.....	6th Sep. "
YARRA.....4,248		Sellier.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....5,016		Boyer.....	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,016	Boyer.....	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 385, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
47 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said . . .	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa .	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool. . .	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi . . .	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1070.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 10	July 24	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
B	Langton Hall	4,400	" 24	Aug. 6	" 24	" 31
B	City of Athens	5,594	Aug. 8	" 20	" 31	Sept. 6
A	Merton Hall	4,331	" 13	" 27	Sept. 8	" 14
B	City of Karachi	3,800	" 29	Sept. 11	" 22	" 27
A	City of Agra	4,320	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,512 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jack Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,938 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
4th August, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....F. Mosca.....		4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Daminanovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Lde Stabile	5138	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	26th Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CATANIA.....	4,030	F. Ansaldo	15th Aug. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA 6,000	G.	Dodero.....17th Aug.	1906.
CAPRI.....6,000	G.	Belsito.....17th Sept.	"
ISCHIA 6,000	G.	Dodero.....17th Oct.	"

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Dell (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Rangoon.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philli-pines).	New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
Buy and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale (Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqrs. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs.	A.
BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS FROM ...	26	0
REGULATION " CLOAKS " ...	30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS " ...	5	8
BLACK AMERICAN BOOTS " ...	22	0

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS} BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

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Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND MOCCA COFFEE
UNSURPASSED FOR EXCELLENCE.
REFUSE INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.
INSIST TO HAVE PEARSE & CO.'S COFFEES.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS
or from
PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the Principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc., in Western India, with DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.
TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
PHILLIPS & Co. have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the Latest Machinery and Appliances for the proper turning out of
ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 8	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-12.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.
Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

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No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.
The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.
The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.
A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.
NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

MONGINI BROTHER'S
EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.
MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.
MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.
MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

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25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
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CHAMPAGNE
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DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.
TO BE HAD FROM
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VICTORIA TERMINUS.
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PASSENGERS BAGGAGE received and shipped cheaply and safely if entrusted
TO
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Army Shipping and Passenger Agents,
Bombay and Karachi.
Addressed labels on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS 1906 AGGREGATING Rs. 21,00,000.

Sixty years Rs. 15,00,000.

Thirty years Rs. 6,00,000.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1896, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 21 Lakhs namely :—

A.—Rs. 15 lakhs in Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, in 30 years.

(2). A.—Rs. 15 lakhs 60 years Loan. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and ratcably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs 30 years Loan. No tender will be considered at a rate below par that is Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and ratcably to the next highest Tenderers whose Tenders are not less than Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(4). As a condition to the issue of these Loans, the Board under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6 lakhs either wholly from one or other of the said Loans or partly from one and partly from the other for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be respectively in the case of :—

A Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.

B. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders not being less than the minimum rate of Rs. 100.

The allotments to the public will be the balance, or balances of the respective loans.

(5). In both cases :—

(A). The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required and will bear interest payable at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, half yearly on 1st September and 1st March.

(B). 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st January 1907. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

(C). The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1907.

(6). Tenders which should be distinctly headed either "FOR THE THIRTY YEARS LOAN" or "FOR THE SIXTY YEARS LOAN" will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the chairman of the Port Trust.

(7). Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

(8) Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on the Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

(9). In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the High Court of Madras and the Chief Courts and Authorities of the Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Railway Board up to noon of 15th September 1906 for the SUPPLY, in whole or in part, of 2,640-0 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Nagda-Muttra State Railway to be delivered C. I. F. at Bombay, if Colonial or Burmese and F. O. R. at nearest Railway Station, if Indian sleepers are Tendered. Delivery should commence in March 1907, and the contract to be completed not later than the end of September, 1907.

2. The Sleepers shall be 9'6" long, 10" Wide, 5" deep.

3 Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian-Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado,
Western Australian-Hill Jarrah or Brown Jarrah.
New South Wales-mixed hardwoods.
Queensland-mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian-mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered, and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

4. In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

5. All the Sleepers must be perfectly straight out of winding and true to dimensions, cut square, free from sapwood, shakes and imperfections likely to affect the life of the Sleeper. Colonial Sleepers must be cut when the sap is not in circulation and Indian and Burmese Sleepers must be cut from thoroughly seasoned Timber.

6. The Colonial Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers who will also provide all assistance, Tools and articles which the Inspector may require, free of charge. The Buyer also reserves the right to inspect Colonial Sleepers at port of delivery, and to reject any Sleepers found not up to specification.

7. Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer officer before shipment.

8. Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway station by an Engineer Officer.

9. All labour and Tools necessary for the inspection of Burmese and Indian sleepers must be provided at the cost of the vendor.

10. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender in earnest money and the cover should be superscribed Tenders for Sleepers required by the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

11. Forms of tenders and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief Nagda-Muttra Railway, Kotah, on payment of Re. 1.

12. The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or be rejected.

By Order,

G. MOYLE.
Offg. Dir. of Ry. Construction.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 4 P. M., on 3rd September, 1906, at his Office in Church Gate Street, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following lots of best BENGAL COAL, for the B. B. and C. I. Ry :—

Month of delivery, 1907.	Sea Borne Bombay Harbour. Tons.	Rail Borne Pits mouth. Tons.
January	...	12,000
February	...	12,000
March	10,000	...
April	10,000	...
May	10,000	...
June	...	7,000
July	...	7,000
August	...	7,000
September	10,000	7,000
October	10,000	7,000
November	10,000	7,000
December	10,000	7,000
	70,000	78,000

The Coal must be of the best quality clean and perfectly free from Dust, Shale, Stone, Earth or other impurities and also from dampness and shall be hand picked and suitable for locomotive purposes. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis.

No Tenders will be considered except those submitted on the form to be obtained from this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1906.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

Motors repaired under an expert European Mechanic. Defects of any make of cars easily detected and put right without delay, Motor Car capeboods and canopies made of latest designs, Parts accessories, lamps, horns, flexible tupes, tyres, petrol, lubricants, etc., supplied at moderate charges.

COACH WORKS.

Carriages repaired, varnished, greased, etc., under European supervision. Rubber tyres of only best quality put on.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay as Suppliers of Carriages to His Excellency the Governor.

Decent, smart, comfortable English Carriages, with single and pairs of horses can be had on hire at Poona, and Bombay from

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS,
5—12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMINGTON RIBBONS!

TO REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Users :—Genuine Remington Ribbons, in a few minutes manufactured by the Remington Company themselves, and are the finest quality of ribbon made, and will outlast two common ribbons. At this price it will be found the greatest economy to use no other kind.

These ribbons can only be obtained from us,

WARDEN & Co.,
Remington Typewriter Agents,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

New Proprietary,
New Management.

One-Fourth
the old Price.

EIGHT TIMES
THE
VALUE.

LATEST TELEGRAMS
FROM ALL PARTS
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WORLD.

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PLEASE NOTE :—
THREE
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DAILY.
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COMPLETE IN ITSELF.
NEW
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Every Day.
CIRCULATION
ALREADY
TREBLED.

PRICE : ONE ANNA.

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PRINTING
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ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

SPECIAL SKETCHES
NOW APPEARING.
TYPES OF HOLIDAY MAKERS,
by LADY VIOLET GREVILLE,
(Contributor to the leading journals).
SPECIMEN DAYS AMONG THE MOUNTAINS,
by WILLIAM T. PALMER,
(Author of "Lake Country Rambles" &c.
TOURISTS WHO TRAVEL IN IMAGINATION,
by G. B. BURGIN,
(Author of "The Shutters of Silence, &c.
A genial humorist.)
THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF,
by H. G. HUTCHINSON
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library.)

LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1906.

POONA 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1906,

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on Monday 6th August 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 2ND AUGUST, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ltd.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF AD INTERIM DIVIDENDS

FOR the six months ending 30th June, 1906, payable on and after the following dates at the Registered Office of the Companies :—

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Rs. 15 per Share, payable on and after the 6th of August, 1906.

THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Rs. 2 per Share, payable on and after the 6th August, 1906.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, Rs. 25 per Share payable on and after the 20th August, 1906.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Rs. 12/8 per Share, payable on and after the 3rd September, 1906.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Agents,

BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST 1906.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
WATER DEPARTMENT.

WANTED for a period of about 6 months on the temporary establishment of the above Department TWO COMPETENT MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with a sound knowledge of surveying, quantity estimating, drawing and tracing.

The salary of each appointment is Rs, 80 per mensem plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

Applications, preferable from persons with a workshop experience, with copies of recent testimonials and specimen working drawings to be forwarded to THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Water Department, Municipal Offices, on or before THURSDAY, the 9th Instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

A. SHERRING,
Dy. Executive Engineer, W. W.

BOMBAY 1ST AUGUST, 1906.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED at once two European or Eurasian trained NURSES for the Hospital attached to the East Indian Railway Hill School at Oakgrove near Mussoorie. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 each, according to qualifications (with prospects of increase), with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance.

The selected candidates will have to share quarters consisting of three rooms.

Apply with copy of diploma and other testimonials to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
E. I. Ry. Schools,
105 Upper Circular Road,
Calcutta.

J. DOUGLAS, Agent.

CALCUTTA, 31st JULY, 1906.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

MR. ANKHOY COOMAR MITTER having been appointed Agent for the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co, Ltd., at Canning, the Power of Attorney granted to the late Agent, Mr. H. E. Short, has been WITHDRAWN.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LL.
HENRY SOLOMON,
Manager,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

BOMBAY, 24TH JULY, 1906.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses. POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage pre

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8., We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—25 varieties for As. 10; 50 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 24-8-0. Persian stamps,—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attungal, Travancore.

JAPANESE CURIOS CHEAPEST HOUSE.—NADIR BOMONJI & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay and Poona.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS COUGHS, COLDS, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA, INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Infallible Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant positive cure for SORE EYES, ULCERS, irritations, inflamed lids and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and Supplied.—Chuckis, No. 6.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	10,360,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

W.M. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cloths press, cupboards, almyrah, brass bedstead, writing, dressing and washhand tables, perambulators, Chubb's safe on stand, Austrian safe, Rattnachery sideboard, 2 Winchester Rifles 220 bore, 1 air walking stick, gun and 1,440 bore zobel gun.

By order of the pledgee and on account and at the risk of the estate of Mr S. Gallegra, deceased :—

1 scarf pin set with ruby and diamonds.
1 scarf ring set with three brilliants.
1 gent's gold double cased watch.
1 gold watch guard with one gold coin and one gold pencil attached :—

The above will be sold in one lot.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, the effects of the late Dhunjee Veerjee consisting of gold neck, hand and head ornaments, pootlies, ear-rings, set with pearls and stones, nose ornaments, gobl beads, silver cup and ornament, copper coins, cash box, &c.

By order of the Post Master-General, Bombay, contents of book packets and parcels remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed times consisting of Books, clothes, handkerchieves, gobl ring, cardamoms, wearing apparels, bundles of thread, silver anklets, defaced stamps, sample cuttings of cloth etc.

On account of the concerned ex s. s, "Manina" S, 112 N. D. 1—1 case saws.

AT 3 P.M.

6 Brand new gent's high grade English "Lombard" free wheeled bicycles with gear case and double inverted lever brakes.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 French polished office telegram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for hall decorators. Grand Auction Sale of Valuable oil Paintings by Famous Artists.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hunuman street Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Soundy and Co., by order of the concerned the following oil paintings by different artists consisting of Circassian Girl, Chief's daughter, carriage and pair, cottage, girl feeding ducks, meeting of lovers, children and deer, Tambourine girl, young lady, seaside resort, seascape, girl skating, girl in garden. The dance girl, seasons, Fruit, female and child's head ladies and sedan chair, scenes in Venice, female figures, scenes, fruit girl, secrets Russian and Japanese war on land and sea, fisher girl, Turkish Bath, amateur play, Japanese Warships, wild animal, Shakespeare before Queen Elizabeth, Venetian boat scene. In a Turkish Harem, lovers zether girl, panel pictures etc.

The above will be sold singly to suit private buyers. Catalogues are published and the pictures are on view.

AUCTION SALE of 5 Cases Containing Cutlery, Umbrellas, Buttons, Gurneys, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of late Mr. Dawood Latiff Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m., S. T., at their Rooms, the following goods brought down from Bangalore :—

About 22 dozen umbrellas of different kinds, brass and iron padlocks, packets of thread, playing cards, tin plates, mirror glasses, spoons, knives, scissors, glass and bone buttons, gurneys, country slippers, woollen socks and stockings, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m., S. T. at their rooms, the effects of late Mr. Alexander Fergus consisting of cotton and woollen wearing apparels shirts, coats, hats, cigars, trunks, soaps, appliances for steam imdication compass, binocular, boots, collars, pair and dress brushes, razor, drill clothes, suits, garneys time piece, foreign coins, deck chair and other sundry useful articles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Shop of Millinery, Drapery, Hosiery, Cotton, Woollen and Silk Piece-goods, etc., at Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and in pursuance of the power of sale given in that behalf by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of August, 1904, and transfer of mortgage and further charges dated the 27th February, 1906, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction in one lot TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the whole of the stock-in-trade of Premjee Ruttonjee, who traded as Milliner and Draper at Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, consisting of cotton, woollen and silk piece-goods, laces, ribbons, etc. etc. ; furniture such as glass cupboards, show cases, sewing machine, etc.

Also the outstanding of the said mortgagor Premjee Ruttonji.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., (B. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Mortgagee Thacker Madhowji Nursey and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Dinshaw Manecherji Panthakey the following valuable Jewellery :—

6 pearls bangles.
1 pearl necklace of 5 strings.
1 pearl necklace of 2 strings with diamond locket.
1 pearl earring.
12 gold bangles, 2 gold sakda, 2 Gobl Vara. 2 gobl Vara (net pattern), 1 gold goongri, 1 gobl chain and 1 gold string, etc.

The above will be on view from TUESDAY.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 6TH AUGUST 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Luggage and Booked Parcels, &c., &c.

Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th August, 1906 at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables, a quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instruction from the Time and Shipping Officer Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Town Barracks Commissariat Office Godown, Fort.

A quantity of service and unserviceable stores, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Brake Strakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new.

Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.

EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogue and our special offer, taking advantage of reduced postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half price.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. G 28, LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to :

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VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
BANAGHAT, Bengal.

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EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

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of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

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Assets	„	52,80,239
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ASQUITH—August 5, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Mr. Frank Asquith of Messrs. Asquith and Lord Ld. Aged 59 years.
MALLANDAINE—August 4, at St. George's Hospital of enteric fever, Mary Frances, youngest daughter of A. Mallandaine, aged 16 years and 11 months. Very deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—July 30, at Mussoorie, to the wife of Captain A. Smith' C. V. D., of Lahore, a son.

MARRIAGE.

PENNEFATHER—COX—July 26, at St. George's Church, Wellington, Nilgiris, Lieutenant E. M. Pennefather, R. A. M. C., only son of Captain and Mrs. Pennefather, of Kilworth, Co. Cork, to Florence Louise, fourth daughter of the late Charles Sinclair Cox, of Bromley, Kent.

DEATHS.

BASKETT—August 1, at Royapuram, of dysentery, Melville Jesse George, the dearly beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Baskett, aged 3 years.
CATLEY—July 21, at Sholapur, Charlotte, relict of the late Leonard Catley, of Bath, Somerset, and Igatpuri, G. I. P. Railway, Carriage Department, aged 78 years.
HUDDLESTON—August 2, at Bangalore, Trevor Cecil, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Huddleston.
LEIGH—July 28, at Simla, Frank Leigh, Assistant Secretary, Punjab Government, retired, aged 62 years.
OLESBOTTOM—July 27, at Durbhanga, Dr. Anny Ramsbottom, Lady Doctor in charge of the Raj Dufferin Hospital, aged 45 years, after 20 years faithful service in Raj Durbhanga.

Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee"

KEMP'S

Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.
PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment.'

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PROTUMEN	½ lb. packet.....	0 12	each.
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Kemp & Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water 0-9m., 0-49a. Low water, 6-0m., 6-48a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.)
Indian Textile Journal Company, general meeting, Mercantile Street, 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Oceania will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

JAMNAIAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During July the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,261, among them the number of new admissions was 1,013, classified as stated:—Hindoos, 818; Mussalmans, 139; Parsee, 1; other casts, 55; —Total 1,013.

THE AUTHOR OF THE "PARSEE PRAKASH."—Arrangements are being made by influential members of the Parsee community to recognise the services of Khan Bahadur Somonjee Byramjee Patel, who has worked disinterestedly for many years in advancing the education and promoting the welfare of his co-religionists. A committee has been formed for the purpose, consisting of Mr. K. R. Cama, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Homusjee Muncherjee Cama, Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Varden, and Shumsul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, the zealous secretary to the trustees of the Charitable Funds of the Parsee Punchayet, who invite subscriptions from Parsee ladies and gentlemen to a fund to be formed for commemorating Mr. Patel's services. The *Parsee Prakash*, giving a history of all prominent Parsee citizens from the earliest times, is a monumental work of Mr. Patel. He has, besides, worked laboriously in promoting the usefulness of several institutions among the Parsees.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY.—Another item of news to be regarded with satisfaction, says the *Parsi Chronicle*, (published in London), is the announcement of Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir's generosity in making provision for the Ophthalmic Hospital in Bombay to be enlarged and improved to meet the demands of the increased population of the city. Sir Jehangir belongs to the Parsis of London almost as much as to those of Bombay, for he and Lady Jehangir spend every summer in our midst, taking a prominent place in the social life of the London season. But he does not forget the claims of his native city on his generosity, and the donation of Rs. 30,000 for extending the hospital is an act of filial piety as well as of noble charity, seeing that the hospital owes its existence to the beneficence of his father. Nor does he overlook the special claims of his co-religionists suffering from eye diseases upon his sympathy and help, for in the conditions attached to the gift, Sir Jehangir stipulated that there should be a separate ward for Parsis in the additional part of the building.

"AT HOME" TO A UNIVERSITY MEDALIST.—The Framji Cawasji Hall was a scene of great rejoicing on Friday evening last in connection with the "At Home" given by the members of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj to Mr. Mothabhai Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar, the son of Mr. Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar, the Diwan of Dharampur, for coming first in first-class and obtaining the Chancellor's Gold Medal in the last M. A. examination. The proceedings commenced with the performance of two acts of the Marathi adaptation of Shakespeare's "Tempest." Mr. Narayan Gajanan Jayakar, President of the Samaj, welcomed the guests of the evening and, after giving a brief sketch of his career in school and college, exhorted him to adopt the policy of fellow-feeling and sympathy towards his own community and others, with whom he might come in contact. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, congratulated young Mr. Jayakar on being the first medalist in his community. Mr. Vinayakrao Bapuji S. Kothare also complimented Mr. Jayakar on his splendid success in the M. A. examination. Dr. Vinayak Sokarji Trilokekar advised Mr. Jayakar, among other things, to take to public life and become useful to the people like Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji. Mr. Jayakar, in reply, thanked the Samaj for the honour it had done him that evening and expressed his gratitude to the gentlemen who addressed the meeting. Light refreshments were then served, and the party broke up.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

SPORTING NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, AUGUST 4

Surrey has beaten Sussex by nine wickets.

The West Indians have been Yorkshire by 262 runs.

Gloucester has beaten Middlesex by 121 runs.

The match between Worcester and Hants was drawn

The following is the position of Counties to August 4.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	21	15	2	4	13
Yorkshire	21	13	2	6	11
Lancashire	20	13	3	4	10
Notts	15	8	2	5	6
Kent	15	9	2	4	7
Warwickshire	14	6	3	5	3
Essex	16	5	5	6	—0
Middlesex	11	3	6	2	—3
Worcestershire	13	2	5	6	—3
Sussex	15	4	8	3	—4
Hampshire	15	4	8	3	—4
Somerset	13	3	8	2	—5
Northamtonshire	14	3	9	2	—6
Gloucestershire	12	2	8	2	—6
Leicestershire	18	3	11	3	—9
Derbyshire	14	2	12	0	—10

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

WIN FOR THE PARSEES.

One of the leading fixtures of the Bombay Cricketing Season, which is annually looked forward to with considerable interest, opened on Saturday on the Parsee Gymkhana ground in excellent weather. The ground, too, after the recent break in the rain, was in perfect condition, and a fine game was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators who fringed the ground. The Parsees put in a formidable combination, the team comprising purely Presidency players, who have figured prominently in the Parsee Presidency matches for years past. The Gymkhana also put forward a very representative eleven, both in the batting and bowling departments. From the names below it will also be seen that the Gymkhana also succeeded in bringing in a few of the players in recent Presidency Matches.

In the bowling department the Parsees were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. "Johnny" A. Mehta (the Presidency veteran bowler, known by that familiar name), who has been away from Bombay for some time past. After returning to Bombay, the first match in which he was called upon to play, was the one last week against the Esplanade Marine when he captured no less than 6 wickets for 23 runs with his ticklish off breaks. In the first innings of the Gymkhana to-day he accounted for 7 wickets for 26 runs, and judging from his present bowling form, appears to be perfectly reliable and is likely to play havoc with the leather in future matches in which he takes part.

The match was originally announced to start at 11-30 a.m., but it was not till twenty minutes later that the teams took the field. The Gymkhanas won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Powell and Christie to face the bowling of Mehta and Dubash, the present-day two Parsee veteran trundlers. Matters started gloomily for the visitors, as Powell succumbed to Dubash in the second ball of the latter's first over. Christie, in the meantime, put in a quartette off Mehta, (4-1-0). Monteath joined Christie and the prospects then looked promising as the score reached 24. However, Mehta foiled all expectations, by breaking through Christie's defence, (22-2-13). Streetfield was next in but he had a very short [illegible] wickets, (24-3-0). Elliot then partnered Monteath. After contributing a dozen runs, the latter was clean bowled by Mehta, (29-4-12). Some good batting was exhibited when Cadell joined Elliot and several good hits were made, with the result that the board telegraphed 47 before Cadell fell to Mehta, (47-5-5). Matters began to assume a more lively aspect when Sanderson and Elliot got into partnership. Runs came fairly quickly and at 12-45 p.m. the first half century was hoisted. Sixteen more runs were added and the partnership dissolved by Chothia accepting a catch from off Mehta at "long on." Disaster then set in and the next three wickets dropped in rapid succession with poor scoring, but when Cheetham, who had gone in late in the game, owing to not having turned up on account of business matters, went in another lively partnership was the result. The telegraph signalled 90 when the innings closed at 1-20 p.m.

After an interval the visitors took the field, J. D. Mody and L. M. Chothia undertaking first wielding against the attack of Coombs and Stileman. A dozen runs went up before a clean leg break, from Stileman dismissed Chothia (12-1-0). Saklatwala, of whom much was expected, unfortunately disappointed his admirers, having succumbed for a trifling 8 runs, though he played a very skilful game. Dubash was next in and a lively game ensued between him and Mody. At 2 p. m. the telegraph signalled 60 up. A single was added and Dubash was run out. When the players retired for lunch at 2-15 p.m., the Parsee Gymkhana score stood at 97 for the loss of 3 wickets.

The game was resumed at 3-20. Considering that the Gymkhana had put in a very meagre score, the Parsees entertained every hope of high scoring and an easy victory. Much to the general disappointment, the Parsees commenced not as they were expected to do, but this may be attributed to not having placed their best bats at the head of the batting list. Five wickets dropped for 61, but after this matters began to brighten and before the innings closed the score had reached 175. Mody, who went in first wicket, notched no less the 76 runs, creditably compiled, Pocha contributing 31, Kanga 16 and Dubash 10. Stileman, Sanderson and Cheetham divided honors in the bowling.

The second innings was started at 4-35 p.m., after the usual interval of a quarter of an hour. Three of the Gymkhana wickets fell in rapid succession for only 30 runs, but then the tables were turned and decade after decade went up. Boundaries being the order of the day for a considerable time. Cheetham, who went in first played a brilliant innings, some of his strokes being remarkably pretty. He was dismissed by a splendid catch by Wadia at "mid on" from off Dubash, but not before he had annexed the creditable score of 86 runs. Stumps were drawn at this stage, the score being 175.

The following are the full scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Mr A Cheetham, c Wadia, b Mehta	5	c Wadia, b Dubash	86
Mr C G Stileman, not out	17	c Saklatvala, b Mehta	4
Mr J Monteath, b Mehta	12	b Dubash	6
Mr E E Christie, b Mehta	13	b Dubash	4
Mr H E A Elliott, c Chothia, b Mehta	21	not out	48
Mr S N Powell, l. b. w, Dubash	0		
Mr A H O Streetfield, b Mehta	0		
Mr P R Cadell, b Mehta	5	Did not bat	
Mr E Bazeley c and b Mehta	1		
Mr E E Coombs, b Pocha	1		
Mr F M D Sanderson, b Pocha	4		
Extras	11	Extras	33
Total	90	Total	175

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—1 for 4 ; 2 for 24 ; 3 for 24 ; 4 for 29 ; 5 for 47 ; 6 for 66 ; 7 for 67 ; 8 for 68 ; 9 for 69 ; 10 for 90.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr A H Mehta	17·3	26	6	7
Mr J Dubash	11	28	1	1
Mr J J Pocha	6	28	0	2

PARSEES.

1st Innings.	
Mr J D Mody, b Stileman	76
Mr L M Chothia, b Stileman	0
Mr N D Saklatvala, c Cheetham, b Coombs	8
Mr J Dubash, run out	10
Mr H D Kanga, b Cheetham	16
Mr A H Wadia, c and b Stileman	3
Mr R E Mody, not out	6
Mr H F Commissariat, st Sanderson, b Cheetham	6
Mr A H Mehta, st Sanderson, b Stileman	1
Mr P B Lam, b Cheetham	0
Mr J J Pocha, c Monteath, b Cheetham	31
Extras	18
Total	175

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—1 for 12 ; 2 for 33 ; 3 for 61 ; 4 for 113 ; 5 for 126 ; 6 for 131 ; 7 for 138 ; 8 for 141 ; 9 for 143 ; 10 for 175.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. E. E. Coombs	8	45	1	1
Mr. C. G. Stileman	13	31	2	4
Mr. A. H. O. Streetfield	4	23	0	0
Mr. A. Cheetham	7·3	18	1	3

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 4.

The Poona Gymkana and Volunteers met under rather bad circumstances. The recent rain had softened the wicket too much and the surface was very sticky when play opened and grew worse as the day wore on. The Gymkhana only succeeded in putting up 92, of which Major Field contributed 25, being caught and bowled by Pais. The Volunteers did even worse, their total being 79, Turner and Wright putting up 15 and 16 respectively.

In the second innings the Gymkhana made a much better show. Umfreville was out for four almost immediately, but Airy and Norburry made a stand for a time and Major Rawlins who went in second wicket down, had made the good score of 75 before he was bowled by Turner.

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr J O Airy, c and b Pais	14	b Pais	15
Major Rawlins, c and b Pais	0	b Turner	75
Colonel Moses, c and b Pais	0	not out	4
Mr Thompson, b Pais	9	l-b-w, b Thompson	13
Mr Norburry, b Pais	3	b Turner	0
Mr Wilson, c Pais, b Turner	2	c and b Turner	4
Mr Umfreville, not out	12		
Mr Lowman, c and b Pais	8		
Major Field, c and b Pais	25	Did not bat	
Mr Wright, b Turner	6		
Mr Pillaji, c Chenoy, b Turner	0		
Extras	8	Extras	7
Total	92	Total	135

POONA VOLUNTEERS.

First Innings.	
Mr Berucha b Norburry	3
Mr Pais c Norburry b Moses	0
Mr Simons, c Field b Mosse	11
Mr Turner, c Wright, b Norburry	15
Mr Chenoy, b Norburry	3
Captain Rutter, run out	24
Colonel Gibb, run out	3
Mr Samson, c and b Rawlins	16
Major Dunne, c Wilson, b Airy	5
Mr Kasad, c Mosse, b Airy	0
Mr Carvy, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	79

R. I. M. DOCKYARD vs. GRAHAM'S C. C.

The R. I. M. Dockyard team met Graham's C. C, on the Oval, but made a very poor show in their first innings. The Dockyard team and in first scored only 30. Graham's put up 148 in the first innings H. E. Harrington making 54 ann Dandizer 19 In their second innings, the Dockyard scored 137, the best scores being 34 by Horne, 22 by Lieutenant Hughes Hall and 18 by Pearcey. Graham's had to score 20 runs to win the game and this they did with the loss of six wickets. The game thus ended in a victory for Grahams by 5 wickets

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (B) vs. THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

The game between "B" team of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Cathedral High School was played on the maidan on Saturday resulting in a win for the former by 24 runs. The Cathedral Boys in their first innings, scored 64, of which 40 were contributed by E. D. Smith, who was in fine form The Gymkhana replied with a total score of 88, of which 18 by Burns, 16 by Burnley and 15 each by Webb and McDonald they were the best scores, In their second innings the Cathedral boys scored 63, Whitcombe, knocking up 33.

HUNTING AT POONA.

A Rattling Run.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 5.

Hounds met at Dighi to-day. The Master moved off punctually at six a. m. and a jack was found in the open about half a mile west of the village. He headed straight for his brothers in the hills and the hounds were delayed in the high crops so that the jack reached the hill in safety. Here there were two or three jacks on foot, but the hounds stuck to their original quarry, which was finally killed in an earth on the side of the hill. After some time spent in collecting the hounds a move was made across the road. The hounds hit off the line of a jack which had left the hill into a valley and dashed away at a great pace. The going at first was very bad and the hounds fairly out-paced the field until we got on to some turf. Here the jack swung sharp round to the right below the Moski tank, but the hounds were accompanied by a number of [illegible] the line right on although a chinkara ran alongside the jack for some distance and another jack and a dog crossed the line. After a very fast forty-one minutes over five miles as the crow flies, the hounds ran down their jack near a well. It was an excellent run and the hounds thoroughly deserved the blood.

Those who could go the pace all through, may congratulate themselves on the fitness of their horses. The field of about forty behaved excellently and though a captious critic might suggest that they could not have ridden over the hounds, however much they might try, still one prefers to think that no one was trying to do so.

Curiously enough the hounds killed a jack on this very spot last year and Colonel Ball was in many people's minds when they remembered that this was one of the few spots, which ever saw him on his back. A hot sun came out and as the horses had had quite enough the hounds were taken home.

THE GORDON'S HORSE HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 5.

The usual Sunday meet of the Gordons Horse Hounds was held this morning at the 4th miles one on the Domalur Road. About sixty riders including the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, Miss Saunders and Miss Goodrich were out. Some covers on the left of the road were tired and a jack was found which gave the field fine run of twenty minutes in an easterly direction. The scent, however, was bad and the jack was lost in a gipsy encampment. While casting about for a new line a fresh jack started from some scrub jungle, but after another rattling run of 20 minutes, the hounds lost their quarry in some sugar-cane field and afterwards hunted a Pio-dog for a couple of miles till they were whipped off and taken home. Rain is wanted badly to improve the scent and make hunting enjoyable.

SECUNDERABAD BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Results of the Last Night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 4.

The Royal Fusiliers Boxing Tournament ended last night successfully, an even larger audience than on the previous days being present. The best of otherwise poorly contested finals was the last one, *viz.* the LIGHT WEIGHTS.—This contest Between Perkins and Cooper, which was well fought.

Much excitement was evinced in the ten-round contest for the Purse of Rs. 150, between Holloway and Henson, the Middle and Heavy Weight Champions of the Garrison, Holloway winning, owing to Henson sustaining an injury to his arms.

Colonel Worlledge presented the prizes and made some encouraging remarks on the skill and pluck displayed by the winners and losers. He spoke of boxing as the one sport which tended to give back-bone to the British soldier, and said it was exceedingly gratifying to note the great impetus the noble art had had recently in Secunderabad.

Captain Tudor, of the R. F. A., made an excellent Referee, Captain Cowey, of the R. A. M. C., and Lieutenant Yates (Gymnastic Staff) were the Judges ; Captain Guyon of the Royal Fusiliers was Timekeeper and Regimental Sergeant Major Metcalfe made a capable M. C.

The results are as follows :—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Semi-Finals.

Private Cross of the Royal Fusiliers beat Private Balmer of the Manchesters.

Novices.—10 stone.

Private Reeves of the Royal Fusiliers beat Bombadier Bradford of the R. H. A.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Semi-Finals.

Drummer Raines, of the Royal Fusiliers, beat Gunner Dorset of the R. F. A.

Gunner Salt of the R. F. A. beat Private Hughes of the Royal Fusiliers.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Semi Final.—Driver Cooper of the R. H. A. beat Private Vandome of the Royal Fusiliers.

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NOVICES' COMPETITION.

Gunner Jones, R. F. A., beat Private Richardson of the Royal Fusiliers.

BOYS' COMPETITION.

Boy Sutton, of the Royal Fusiliers, beat Boy Bodycote of the R. F. A.

BANTAM WEIGHTS *(Final)*.

Private Warren of the Royal Fusiliers beat Private Hall, of the Manchesters.

FEATHER WEIGHTS *(Final)*.

Private Cross beat Private Oakley.

NOVICES' COMPETITIONS.

Bombadier Bradford, of the R.F.A., beat Driver Jones of the R. F. A.

FINAL MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Private Raines beat Gunner Salt of the R. F. A

LIGHT WEIGHTS *(Final.)*

Perkins beat Cooper.

TEN-ROUND CONTEST.

Corporal Holloway beat Corporal Henson.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 5.

Yesterday evening the Bangalore Gymkhana held some trap shooting, over a dozen officers being out. The shooting was not good owing to the unsatisfactory background which is to be remedied before the next meet. Seven sweeps were shot off. The first competition was a six rise, going away, Major Hayes winning with only one bird. The next sweep was under similar conditions and was won by Mr. Ridpath with one bird. Three sweeps with three rises, going away, were won by Major Faussett (2), Mr. Maxdwell (2) and Major Faussett (2) respectively. Then two three rise, overhead, sweeps were tried Major Faussett winning the first with two birds. Major Hayes, Mr. Hamilton and Major Faussett were ties in the last competition with two birds each and seven tries were made to decide the tie. Major Faussett eventually won only missing once.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

THE Y. M. C. A. met the Parel Gymkhana last Saturday evening on the Cooperage ground in a match in connection with the Harwood League Competition. The gathering round the enclosure was a large one. Several of the Y. M. C. A. men were unavoidably absent and the game was played without the usual forwards and back. From the kick off till a little before half time the Parel men scored two goals. They thus led by 2 goals when half time was called.

In the second half of the game, play was for a considerable time confined to the Y. M. C. A. territory, when another goal was secured by the Parel Gymkhana. The Y. M. C. A. men now put their best efforts forward and were eventually successful in scoring a goal. The defeat of the Y. M. C. A., is no doubt attributable to the fact that some of their principal players were away at a funeral. The scores were as follows :—

Parel Gymkhana ..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 goal.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 4.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500 ; second, Rs. 200 ; third, Rs. 100. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1904. W. A. & C. raised 7 lbs. Allowances.—Horses which have never won race value Rs. 1,400, 6 lbs. ; Rs. 900, 12 lbs. ; Rs. 500, 18 lbs.; Rs. 100, 24lbs. (not accumulative.) Ponies14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b e m Primerole, 9st. 13lbs., ... Robinson. 1
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Lunawa, 9st. 11lb., ... Southal. 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h Applause, 9st. 11lb., Trahan. 3

Also ran :—Gambooda, 8st. 11lb., (Bennett).

BETTING :—3 to 1 on Primerole, 4 to 1 against Lamrock, 6 to 1 against Gambooda and 10 to 1 against Applause.

THE RACE :—Gambooda got off in front and led from applause with Oriental and Lamrock in rear. Then coming to the home turn the two last made up ground and Primerole keeping a slight lead won comfortably by one length. Five lengths between second and third.—Time 1m. 18 secs.

Winner trained by Fowler.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs.—W. A. raised 10lbs. Allowances.—Horses which have never won race value Rs. 1,800, 6lbs ; Rs. 1,200, 12lbs. ; Rs. 500, 18lbs. ; Rs. 100, 24lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance.—1 mile.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's g a h False Start, 8st. 4lbs., ... Robinson. 1
Mr. Mulraj Khattau's b a h Peculiar, 8st. 9lbs., ... Forster. 2
Mr. A. M. Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 8st. 4lbs., ... Southal. 3
Mr. N. J. Jacob's g a h Monsoon, 8st. 3lbs., J. Taylor. 4

Also ran :—Tachreet, 9st. 2lbs., (Williams) ; Young Cardigan, 8st. 10lbs., (Oomerkhan) ; Wait-a-While 8st. 2lbs., (Native) ; Vasco, 8st. 4lbs., (Heeroo) ; Rummah, 8st. 4lbs., (A. Hoyt) ; Young Kaiser, 8st. 3lbs., (Evans) ; Canal, 6st. 11lb., (carried 6st. 9lbs.) (Dhondi) ; Galopin, 6st. (carried 7st.), (Bennett).

BETTING :—Even on Vasco, 5 to 1 against Peculiar and False Start, 7 to 1 Rumah, 8 to 1 Tachreet, 10 to 1 Young Kohinoor, 20 to 1 Young Cardigan, Wait-a-While and Monsoon and thirty and fifty others.

THE RACE :—Soon after the start when they settled down Monsoon attended by Young Kaiser led the field and these kept in front to the quarter mile where Peculiar, Young Kohinoor and False Start drew up to them and they ran almost abreast to the distance where False Start closely followed by Peculiar and Young Kohinoor came to the front and False Start won by a length. A length also between the second and third.—Time 1m. 55 1/5 sec.

Winner trained by Fowler.

THE KARLI PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; three times, 12lbs. ; oftener, 18lbs.

Mr. D. Ranchordas g a h Ashroff, 9st., . . Southal. 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's g a h Calcutta, 8st. 2lbs., ... Robinson. 2
Mr. A. M. Ameer's ch a h Caravan, 8st. 6lbs., ... J. Taylor 3
Mr. Murdoch's b a h Turn of Luck, 9st., ... Vining 4

Also ran :—Dilerjung, 9st 6lbs., (W. Bray) ; Raol, 8st. 6lbs., (Native) ; Milo, 8st. 11lbs., (Mr. Deane) ; Salawar, 8st. 9lbs., (Oomerkhan) ; Sugger, 8st. 8lbs., (Heeroo) ; Settler, 8st. 2lbs., (A. Hoyt) ; Advocate-General, late Akyab, 7st. 13lbs. (carried 8st. 2lbs.), (C. B. Muhomed).

BETTING :—Evens on Ashroff, 3 to 1 against Settler, 5 to 1 Dilerjung and Calcutta, 7 to 1 Suggar, 12 to 1 Salawar, Caravan and Advocate-General, thirty and forty others.

THE RACE :—Turn of Luck shot out from the start and soon held a lead of half a dozen lengths from Ashroff Calcutta and Caravan who headed the field with Dilerjung left at the post. Turn of Luck kept his lead till they got into the straight where shortly Ashroff and Calcutta got level with him. Then he began to fall back and Ashroff going well stayed out Calcutta and won by one and a quarter length. Distance between 2nd and 3rd, 1 1/2 length.—Time 1m. 23 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by Cowasjee.

SELLING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,400. to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances. Ponies not won race value Rs. 150 or over 4lbs. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. A. K. Readymoney's b a h Magna Charta, 7st. 8lbs., carried 7st. 12lbs., ... Southal. 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanjee's b a h Foxhall, 8st. 11lbs., ... Robinson. 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s br a h Thunderstorm, 7st. 9lbs., Heeroo. 3

Also ran :—Redlips, 7st. 12lbs. (carried 7st. 13lbs., (Native) ; Saimoo, 7st. 11lbs. (Dhondi).

BETTING :—Evens on Thunderstorm, 6 to 4 against Foxhall 2 to 1 Magna Charta, 10 to 1 Redlips, 20 to 1 Saimon.

THE RACE :—Manga Charta was the quickest out of the Machine and led from Redlips with Fox hall third. Then from the distance, Fox hall overhauled Redlips and made an effort to catch Magna Charta but the latter full of running won by one and a half length. Distance between second and third also one and a half length.—Time 53 3/5 secs.

Winner was bought in for Rs. 1,000.

Winner trained by Sheikh Chandoo.

THE WELTER PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over since 31st March 1904. W. A. and C. raised 21lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 300 or over ; once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 12lbs. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Haggard's br aus g Swiftsure, 10st. 7lbs.,
Captain H. D. McNeile's ch e g White Heather by Sternchaser, 10st. 4lbs., . . Captain Maynell. 2
Mr. Murdoch's b e m Edie, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Fischer. 3
Colonel G. H. Bull's b aus g Breeze, late Dummer Jung by Strohan-Mathilala, . . . Mr. Williams. 4

Also ran :—Pactolus, 10st. 2lbs. (Mr. Passey) Ruapehu by Persons Coral (carried 10st. 9lbs.), (Owner) ; Archipelhgo by Persons-Coral 10st. 4lbs.; (Owner) ; M.P., (carried 10st. 10lbs.), ; (the Hon'ble Mr. Bingham) ; Enderby, 10st. 7lbs., (Owner.) Scanda 10st. 2lbs. (Owners).

BETTING :—Evens White Heather, 3 to 1 against Breeze 4 to 1 Swiftsure, 8 to 1 Epie and M.P. 10 to 1 Poctolus, 12 to 1 Archipelago, 20 to 1 Ruapehu third others.

THE RACE :—Breeze and White Heather in close attendance led from the start, then at the home turn Breeze went out wide and lost his place and shortly swiftsure drew level with White Heather and from the distance the former came away and easy winner by two and a half length. Distance between second and third one and a half length.—Time 1m. 4secs.

Winner trained privately.

CALCUTTA FIRST MONSOON MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

The First Monsoon Meeting opened under very favourable circumstances, there being a good crowd and good racing. The weather was extremely trying but close finishes and fairly good fields went to make up for other deficiencies. The proceedings opened with the Pony plate and Mr. Scott's Wal, which was hot favourite, had no difficulty in squandering his field. The second event was Amateur Plate in which we had ten starters. Here again the favourite won in good style. The Hurdle Race was a bad one for backers as Hoop Iron, which was backed as if it was all over, ran out whilst turning the bend for home. This allowed Scotch Thistle, which stood at threes against to win easily. In the fourth race, the public got back what they lost on Hoop Iron, as Solace, which was backed down to two to one, on eventually won a good race from Kathleen II. The next event was considered a gift for Warstripe although the stable money was forthcoming for old Springlock. The favourite fully justified the confidence of his backers, but Springlock ran disappointingly, Nirvanah beating him easily for second place. The Maiden Horse Plate was considered good for Duplex II and the books had again the worst of the deal, the favourite winning somewhat easily from Batanzas with Harold third.

PONY TRIAL PLATE.

Mr. Scott's Wal, 10st., Mr. Deakin	1
Mr. Ever's Golden Tip 10st. 5lbs., Owner	2
Mr. Pearson's Rhymer, 8st. 11lbs., Piper	3
Mr. Powell's Vanity Fair 11, 8st. 4lbs., White	4

Also ran :—Meta, 9st. 2lbs.

Betting : 3 to 1 on Wal ; 6 to 1 against Golden Tip ; Meta and Rhymer, 10 to 1 against Vanity Fair II.

THE RACE.—From a level start Meta jumped off and took the lead for a furlong from the rest. Shortly after he was joined by Wal, who lead up to the finish, Golden Tip taking second place with Rhymer third. Won by one and three-quarter lengths one length between second and third, and two lengths and a half between third and fourth. Totalisator paid 12 to 1 on the winner, 12 to 19 for places.—Time one minute 9 secs. The winner was trained by the owner.

AMATEUR PLATE.

Mr. McGeorge's Devils-Limit, 11st., Mr. Evens	1
Mr. Pugh's Twylas 11st., Owner	2
Mr. Jones' Dreadnought, 11s., Mr. Turner	3
Mr. Ree's Lord Chipendale, Owner	4

Also ran :—Lady Gold 11st. ; Ryday 11st. ; Marwanah 11st. ; Manon 11st. ; Riccatoon 11st. ; Leading Lady 11st.

THE RACE :—From the level start Marwanah led out from Twylas and this order was maintained right up to the bend. Coming into the straight the favorite forged ahead and catching Twylas who had displaced Merwanah of leadership near the Stand and won a good race by a neck ; half length between second and third, and half a length between third and fourth.

Betting—Evens Devils-Limit two against Twylas four, Leading Lady 8, Jonadreadnought any price the others. Totalisator paid 12 on winner.—Time one minute 8 secs. The Winner was trained privately.

TRIAL HURDLE RACE.

Mrs. Nash's Scotch Thistle, 10st. 3lbs. Sheldrake	1
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°°° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1906.

THE BENGAL MUDDLE.

DESPITE the official denial recently given to the rumours that Sir Bampfylde Fuller had resigned, it now appears that he has taken this step, and not only has his resignation been accepted but his successor summoned. It is a matter which must be viewed from many standpoints for its real meaning to be fully appreciated. For twelve months we have heard daily of fresh developments in the Eastern Provinces which have been by no means to the credit of Government either in India or at Home. The Government of India has chosen to act as an indulgent parent and the Babu has interpreted it as weakness. There has been weakness, without doubt, but it has lain in the fact that riots and open insults to officials and contemptuous breaches of law and order have been passed over as insignificant offences. It is only necessary to go back to the recent Barisal affair to see how little grip Government has of the situation. The Viceroy in his speech commenting on the Budget, said that he was a supporter of the Swadeshi movement provided the interpretation of the word included none of the things by which it is openly interpreted in Bengal. For months the very life breath of Calcutta has been an open defiance of His Excellency's Government and nothing whatever has been done. Sir Bampfylde Fuller could not have expected a pleasant term of office when he accepted the Lieutenant-Governorship of the New Province. If it were so, he would not now be deserving of the sympathy which will extend to him from the whole of India. But it is not so, as he has repeatedly proved by his actions. The very act which has caused him to resign could prove this, had it not been previously demonstrated, but it also proves that he was not sufficiently strong, under all circumstances, for the difficult task which he had taken up. That the school-boys deserved punishment is obvious, but to aim at the Swadeshi agitators through their dupes was the weakest action possible. The best punishment for school-boys is whipping, whether in England or in India, and suspensions and deprivations are the methods which should be employed against the agitators. But, having demanded the disaffiliation of two schools from the Calcutta University, Sir Bampfylde had every right to expect the whole-hearted support of the Government.

India will read in his resignation an emphatic protest against the weak-kneed policy which has been followed throughout. Mr. Morley recently stated that the Partition of Bengal must be accepted as an accomplished fact and, having taken his stand, it was his duty to see that every effort was made to put down the agitation which spread out in so many directions. What has he done to support the men who are grappling with the problem? Indeed, he has turned round and put a sentence into the mouths of the Babus which they were not slow to seize. The strictures passed upon the Indian Civil Service on account of the Sylhet affair are likely to cut back to Mr. Morley with a far greater keenness than even the Babu wishes them to cut into India, and the resignation, which is now officially announced, is the first step in the movement which will force Government to take a definite stand in a matter which has grown from foolish vapourings to a serious menace. By all his actions the agitator is demanding that he shall be shown by force that the orders of the British Government must be obeyed. How soon it will come it is impossible to say, but the present position must lead inevitably to methods from which the Bengali will run like a whipped cur. If Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation prove sufficient to awaken Government to its responsibilities, he will have done that which will place his name high in the history of India. To have retained office, without the support of the Supreme Government in combating that which was his chief duty, were absolutely impossible. He gave a last opportunity for the proper course to be adopted and it has been ignored. We can hear the shrieks with which Bengal will acclaim their "victory." We can hear, as clearly, the approval of the whole of thinking India of Sir Bampfylde's action, but, most clearly of all, we can hear the condemnation of the weakness which has allowed Government to accept his resignation instead of giving him the loyal support his unique position demanded. Mr. Hare is not to be envied in his new position. He takes up his office with the knowledge that that office is flouted by those whom he is expected to govern.

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

WE never like to see an Indian Provincial Government sustain a defeat. The Barisal fiasco has been bad enough, and now the Government of Madras seems in a likely way to follow the example of the new Bengal Province in the matter of the new "Estates Land Bill." The almost universal opinion of the English and Native Press is that the Bill goes a great deal too far, and in its attempt to deprive the Zamindars of time-established privileges, it is likely to defeat the object it has in view; *viz.*, the protection of the ryot. The mover of the Bill has not been able "to let well alone." The draft Bill made a very advanced step in creating the occupancy right of a ryot but, if it had stopped there, it would probably have met with little opposition, when it went further and took away from the Zamindar the right of occupying waste lands or of adding to his home-farm, it aroused a storm of indignation from the Land-holders. But in its form, as amended by the Select Committee, it goes further still. It whittles down the few privileges left to the proprietor, and gives to the astonished ryot new privileges which he had never dreamed of being able to gain, the attainment of which is certain to cause a serious breach in the hitherto patriarchal, or as it has been termed "parental" relations between the Zamindar and his ryot. If the Bill in its present form ever becomes law—which we doubt—we should feel inclined to pity the Madras ryot for his triumph and believe that before long he will himself exclaim: "Preserve me from my friends!" One thing seems certain. Although the Zamindar—reluctlantly as we imagine—might be willing to concede the occupancy right to his ryot, he will steadfastly oppose any attempt to place the ryot in a better position than he himself has hitherto held. Now, the Bill gives him an excellent opportunity of playing the *non possumus* part, and of actually defeating the very object for which the Bill has been proposed.

Before he can acquire any occupancy right in fresh lands, the ryot must be admitted by the Zamindar to the lands he wishes to occupy. Supposing the Zamindar refuses to admit him at all? The Bill certainly provides no remedy, and the ryot would have to remain hungry! The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, the mover, in his concluding speech at its introduction of the Bill last year said that as any cultivation of waste land would add to the Zamindar's revenue, he was not likely "to cut off his nose in order to spite his face." But the old Madras Zamindar who has inherited feudal rights and privileges cares a good deal, less about money than he does about *Izzat*, or prestige, and we can quite imagine him saying: "The Government refuse to allow me to add to my home farm by taking up waste lands, they refuse, even, to allow me any rights in land I may have acquired by purchase in the past, or may be obliged to acquire in the future. Very well—*J'y suis j'y reste*; I will not in future admit a single ryot to a single acre of land, and now let us see who will last the longest,—I or the ryot?" During the last twenty years there have been frequent endeavours to introduce a legislative measure of this kind, and they have all of them proved futile. The last attempt in 1898—a Bill upon which the present one is based—was shattered on the 12 years' rule and had to be relinquished. In his speech at the introduction of the Bill last year, Lord Amphthill said, "I am no more inclined to dwell on the past than was the honourable mover (the only surviving member of the former Council), for it is a perplexing record of indecision and disagreement, and the lengthy records of the discussions which have taken place in Government circles, are filled with minutes of dissent and notes of strong disagreement, both on matters of principle and detail."

Lord Ampthill was a man of great tact and sagacity, and, deeply interested as he was, in passing a Bill which was to form the crowning portion of the agricultural measures passed during his *regime*, he would not have allowed it to contain provisions which would be certain to excite class antagonism. He would probably have given concessions on the original draft, when he was convinced of the reasonableness of the objection, for he was essentially a just man, and, in his own words endeavoured to "hold the scales evenly balanced." In his absence the Select Committee, secure of a Government majority, have gone a great deal further, and the consequence is that the present Bill runs a very fair chance of meeting with the same fate that has happened to its predecessors, and of adding to the "perplexity and indecision" of the whole situation. But we should be sorry to see this Bill go to join its predecessors in limbo, because it contains a number of good provisions; provisions, which, although innovations, would probably be accepted by the Zamindars in consideration of concessions in the very drastic innovations now introduced by the Select Committee. The Landholders in their Memorial to the Secretary of State ask for a Commission to be appointed in order to enquire into the feelings and opinions of the Zamindars and the ryot. Unfortunately a Commission generally has the result of "putting the question smiling by", and we should like to see this Bill passed into law, separated from its most objectionable provisions. This is the time for compromise, and if the Madras Government misses the opportunity, the Bill will—like its predecessors—in all probability come to nought.

FRANCE'S INDUSTRIAL DIFFICULTIES.

THE great coal strikes which assumed such a serious appearance in France a short time ago, have left their mark on the general industrial state of the nation and, because of the danger which must always threaten any community subject to such disturbances, it behoves all employers of labour to study carefully the lines along which destructive democracy wishes to proceed. As a result of the Pas de Calais disturbances, M. Millerand, an ex-Minister of Commerce and Industry, has placed upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies a Bill which has for its object "The organisation of a *regime* that will prevent conflicts between masters and workmen and, in cases were such conflicts have not been avoided, will lead to a prompt solution. A very important article of the Bill, and one which is well worth the closest consideration in India, where strikes, genuine and otherwise, are becoming too common, lays down that instead of being represented by "outsiders," who are generally political agitators, the workmen of each establishment will choose from among themselves permanent delegates, who will act as intermediaries between the men and their employers or their representative. The Bill does not attempt to forbid strikes altogether, its originator realizing that such is impossible. On the contrary it provides that, should no reply be received to the demand of the men, sent through their delegate, within forty-eight hours, "the men *may* decide to strike." Ruling this is a clause that a strike *may* be decided upon "only when the workmen, immediately concerned, have regularly voted for it."

In order to limit the duration of a strike, the Bill states "that the vote must be renewed every seven days at the least"; that the workmen who have found other employment or have left the neighbourhood cannot take part in this referendum, and that should the strike not be again voted, work must be immediately resumed. This is considered to be a wise precaution and one which, if faithfully carried out, will do much to limit the duration of those conflicts between capital and labour which are so ruinous to the working classes, especially in France, where three-fourths of the strikes end in a fizzle. Another very essential item of the proposals is that "whoever, either by violence, menaces, gifts or promises, either to the workmen or his family tries to influence the vote of a workman as to the declaration or the continuation of a strike, will be punished with imprisonment of from one month to one year and be liable to a fine of from one hundred to two thousand francs. The difficulty is that, especially in France, there is a strong disposition to refuse the advances of the employers, to submit to argument and arbitration and there is the case of the Marseilles' dockers who, recently appointed an arbitrator and then disregarding his decision, continued the strike. The author of the Bill is a sincere friend of the working man and his main ideas is that each conflict, between labour and capital, shall be decided on its merits, not by men who are strangers to the conflict, but by those who are directly interested. The adoption of the Bill should go a long way towards lessening the fights, which are too common, and its success should be all the greater, because of its frank recognition that there must always be some grievances upon which the workmen have a right to be heard. The opposite point—that it is often unfair on the employer to continue working under conditions arranged at a previous and more prosperous time—is, as usual completely forgotton. The main lines, however are admirable and there are many details which should commend themselves to the consideration of the Government of India which is bound before long to give its serious attention to a similar matter.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. S. N. Company's mail steamer "Himalaya" were Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe, Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Commander A. W. McArthur, R. I. M.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 16th June, amounted to Rs. 2,009, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 574. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 16th of June were Rs. 47,886, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,277.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th June amounted to Rs. 19,526, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 251. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 16th of June were Rs. 7,02,671, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,81,116.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th June, amounted to Rs. 4,387, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 250. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 16th of June were Rs. 1,18,423, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,907.

AMONG the passengers by the s. s. *Seydlitz*, which left Colombo on the 29th ultimo, was Mr. Forbes Eadie, one of the victims in the recent Amoy outrage, in which he and Dr. Horne were murderously attacked by Chinese and left for dead. Dr. Horne, who is apparently distigured for life, is now on his way to Australia with a doctor in attendance. Mr. Eadie, who is a strapping young Scotsman, 6ft. 4in. in height, is still suffering from the effects of the attack. He has several large scars on his breast and arm caused by the short swords of the Chinese ruffians. He believes his assailants to have been Triads, and up to the time he left he understood that no arrests had been made.

FROM a Report just issued on the working of the Arms and Explosives Acts during 1905 we learn that the total number of licenses issued in Madras last year was 75,879 against 73,535 in 1904. Under the Explosive Act, 2,587 licenses were granted, while the corresponding number for 1904 was 2,566. There were 50,569 licenses issued in the year for single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion cap guns against 53,365 in the previous year, the largest number of licenses being issued in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, South Canara, Chingleput, Malabar and Salem. There was again an increase from 1,005 in 1904 to 1,164 in 1905 in the number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and the rules made thereunder.

THE latest information appears to confirm the view that China is playing fast and loose with the Powers in the matter of the Customs. Assurances were given that there was no intention of destroying the system directed by Sir Robert Hart which has been a guarantee of justice to all classes and especially to those who are the debtors of the Chinese Empire. But, says the *Pioneer*, these assurances are being falsified day by day. The retirement of Sir Robert Hart need cause no surprise, for at his age any man might feel unequal to the task of adapting himself to a new system, but there can be no doubt that his departure will facilitate the operations of the gang who are voting the princely salaries to each other at the expense of the Customs fund, and if the Powers fail to insist upon the appointment of a European successor with powers equal to those Sir Robert enjoyed, it will not be very long before the Customs will cease to have any value as an international security. The new movement is part of the general demand that China shall be for the Chinese, but it is ill-conceived. The Powers will not experience much difficulty in taking command of the Customs if they can agree among themselves that it is necessary to do so, and put jealousies on one side.

THE death occurred at Boxley, near Maidstone, on July 14, of Major M. Gaussen Best, at the age of 80. He served during the Crimean war with the 34th Regiment from August 10, 1855, being present at the siege of Sebastopol and the assault on the Redan (Sept. 8). He received for this the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal. He also served in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the affair of Pando Nudlee and the subsequent operations at Cawnpore under General Windham, also at the storm and capture of Meangunge and the seige and capture of Lukuow. For these services he received the medal with clasp and the brevet of major

Colonel T. Dawes, late Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, and 17th Bengal Native Infantry died on Monday, July 16, at Tunbridge Wells in his 70th year. Eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Dawes, of Homefield, Worthing, he was born on August 14, 1836, and obtained a commission in the Indian Army in September 1858, being posted to the 72nd Bengal Native Infantry and given his Lieutenency in the following March. Transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in February 1861, he served with the Bhootan expedition of 1864-65, for which he received the medal with clasp, and, reaching the rank of Major in September 1878, took part in the Afghan war in 1880, for which he had another medal. He reached the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on September 2, 1884, and was placed on the Retired List the following day with the rank of Colonel.

A RETURN has been presented to Parliament by the War Office showing the number of soldiers and sailors killed and wounded in war or warlike operations carried on by the Government of India during the six years 1898—1903 inclusive. The return covers the Tirah Expedition, the expedition to eject and armed force of Chinese Shans who had fortified posts within the administrative border of the Bhamo district of Burma, and the Mekran Expedition, all which were sent out in 1898; the attempt to capture Gumatti on the North-West frontier in 1899; the operations against the Waziri tribe in the Me-kong-Salween watershed of Burma in 1900, the exploring column employed in connection with the demarcation of the Burma-China frontier in 1900; the Ad-Sare Expedition (Arabia), 1901; the operations against the Mashud Waziris in 1901-1902; the attack on and capture of the Nodi Fort, Mekran, in 1901; the operations against certain sections of the Darwesh Khel Waziris in 1902; and the Aden Boundary Commission of 1903. The total number of British officers killed in all these operations was 33, while 95 British non-commissioned officers and men lost their lives. The native officers killed in the same operations numbered 12, while the number of native non-commissioned officers and men killed was 250.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCES

And the Future of Arbitration.

BY BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD.

AT the Interparliamentary Union Conference at Brussels in 1895, a well-digested plan for a permanent tribunal of arbitration, prepared by a committee, appointed the previous year, was presented, and, after thorough discussion, was approved. This plan, which was widely distributed among the governments and public men, was considered to have had much to do with turning the attention of the Czar of Russia to the movement, and inducing him to send an official observer to the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union the next year at Budapest.

The history of the calling and work of the Hague Conference is too fresh in the memory of the enlightened public to need more than the briefest mention. The Czar's Rescript, issued on the 24th of August, 1898, though creating almost universal surprise, and a great deal of pessimistic comment, was, with little delay, approved by all the governments to whose representatives at St. Petersburg, a copy of this famous document had been handed. The result of the Conference, which met at The Hague on the 18th of May, 1899, and sat until the 29th of July, with a hundred delegates representing twenty-six powers, was, so far as the purposes of this article are concerned, the drafting of the now famous "Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Controversies." This convention, which was the outcome of the comparative study of no less than six plans, presented to the Conference by the delegations from Russia, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, was ratified by one power after another, and in April, 1901, the Permanent International Court of Arbitration, as it is technically named, was declared organized and ready for business. The Court as at present constituted consists of some seventy-two judges, appointed by twenty-two of the signatory powers (the others never having ratified the treaty), and is under the general care of an administrative council, consisting of the ministers accredited to the Netherlands government, with a permanent bureau, secretaries, etc., at The Hague. The Court has already had referred to it four controversies: the Pious Fund case, the Venezuela Preferential Payment question, the Japanese House Tax case, and the Muscat controversy between Great Britain and France. These cases have been quickly and inexpensively disposed of, and the judgment of the Court has been loyally accepted, with no more criticism than might have been expected.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

The fact is that arbitration is not any longer an experiment, nor even a series of experiments, as these belated wiseacres would have us believe. It is now the settled practice of the civilized nations when disputes arise between them, and is universally recognized in international law. A government which will not try arbitration before resorting to arms is, in these days, scarcely considered respectable. War, instead of being the general practice of nations, as it was a century ago, when serious disputes arose between them, is no longer resorted to except in rare instances, and in most of these instances the causes run far back into the past, and have created strong prejudices and deeply rooted feelings of distrust and animosity which do not readily yield to rational pacific treatment. During the decade of which we are speaking, there have been four wars: the China-Japan War, the Spanish-American-Philippine War, the Boer War, and the Russo-Japanese War: or nine, if we add to these the Boxer conflict in China, the German War in South-West Africa, the Venezuela Blockade, the Tibet Expedition, and the bloodless Panama Revolution. But during this same period there have been almost a hundred settlements by arbitration. All of these have been important, and some of them of the most difficult and delicate character: as, for example, the boundary dispute between Chile and the Argentine Republic, the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute, the Alaska boundary controversy, and the North Sea incident between Great Britain and Russia, which, though adjusted by a commission of inquiry, was really an arbitration of the first order. Arbitration is now always spoken of and urgently demanded by a vast constituency in connection with every serious international difficulty, as in the case of the Russo-Japanese conflict. The fact that this, with other pacific means, succeeds in the vast majority of instances in preventing hostilities, makes it far within reason to say that the principle has already won its case at the bar of general public opinion, and that the adjustment, or attempted adjustment, of disputes between nations by the cruel and irrational method of war has become very difficult, and, for a number of the most civilised powers, henceforth practically impossible. The weight of this fact cannot be overcome by citing the vast and costly armaments of the great powers, which are bigger and more burdensome than at any previous period. These armaments are bad and ruinous enough, certainly; but they are not war, and the day is not far off when arbitration and the movement of which it is a potent part will begin to make effective inroads upon them, as it has already made upon actual warfare.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT

during the past two and a half years along the line of treaties of obligatory arbitration is most interesting and instructive. This phase of the movement was brought about by the feeling that the Hague Convention, though it went as far as was possible at the time, was defective in not providing for the obligatory reference of at least certain classes of cases to the Permanent Court. The first of these treaties of obligatory arbitration, that between France and Great Britain, signed on the 14th of October, 1903, was brought about, or at least its conclusion hastened, by the action of a number of business men in France and Great Britain, led by Dr. (now Sir) Thomas Barclay, and the leaders of the arbitration movement in both the French and the British Parliaments, as a sequel to the war scare produced by the Fashoda incident and the consequent threatened derangement on a colossal scale of the commercial relations between the two countries. This treaty, pledging the submission for five years to the Hague Court of all questions of a judicial order and those arising from the interpretation of treaties, was the first of its kind ever entered into by two first-class powers. The Argentine-Chile treaty had preceded it by a few months, but the two South American powers were of an inferior rank, and their convention did not stipulate reference to the Hague Court, to the convention establishing which neither of them was a signatory. Since the signing of the Anglo-French treaty no less than forty-two similar treaties have been signed and ratified, or are in process of ratification, many of these having been concluded within the past twelve months. These treaties have created a peace bond between the group of powers which are parties to them, the importance and strength of which it is nearly possible to overestimate. Great Britain is a party to ten of them, France to seven, Germany to one, Italy to six, Spain to five, Austria-Hungary to three, Russia to three, the Netherlands to four, Norway to eight, Sweden to eight, Switzerland to seven, Portugal to six, Denmark to seven, Belgium to seven, Roumania to one, Greece to one, Colombia to one, and Peru, Brazil, Chile, and the Argentine Republic to two each. This list does not include the eleven treaties signed by the late Secretary of State Hay, which, though supported by the insistent, and nearly unanimous public opinion of the nation, failed to go into effect because of the disagreement between the President and the Senate. These treaties were with France, Germany, Switzerland, Portugal, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Japan, Spain, Mexico, and Austria-Hungary. It is worthy of note that, among the

TREATIES WHICH HAVE GONE OR ARE GOING INTO EFFECT,

that between Denmark and the Netherlands is without limitations. It pledges henceforth the reference of all disputes between the two governments to the Hague Court. The government of Denmark, since signing this first unlimited convention, has made a strong effort to have its other arbitration treaties drawn along the same lines, but has thus far succeeded with Italy only. These two conventions constitute the highwater mark of the arbitration movement, though possibly the recent treaty between Sweden and Norway, concluded since their separation, deserves to be linked with them.

This convention is to run for ten years, and, though it reserves questions affecting the independence, the vital interests, and the honour of the nations, it is unique in the fact that it provides that, if any question shall arise which either government may hold to be of this character, the question shall be referred for determination to the Hague Court. This action of the two Scandinavian countries, whose peaceful separation constitutes one of the most remarkable events in modern history, represents a distinct and significant advance toward the ultimate goal of the universal arbitration of all disputes. None of the great powers have yet seemed willing to pledge themselves to refer questions affecting their vital interests or their honour to arbitration, though it is difficult to see on what ground they have made these exceptions. Any serious difference, whatever, between two governments is certainly intimately related with their vital interests and honor, and it not possible to conceive of any disputes more nearly affecting nations in this respect than many of the important controversies which have been settled by pacific methods during the past half-century. If this be true, the action of Sweden and Norway will in time be followed by all the governments, of the first as well as of the second rank, and the Permanent International Court will be held to be, if not the only, at least the supreme and final means for determining what is international right, justice, and honor lie in every sort of controversy.

Any guess as to the immediate future of international arbitration might justly be considered a random shot into the air, were it not for this remarkable array of its success and triumphs in the recent past. If it be true, as is generally believed, that reforms never go backward, it is altogether reasonable to assume, in these days of marvelous swiftness in all social movements, that the next twenty years will witness the practical completion of the arbitration movement. The movement has already passed through two stages of its progress, that of theoretical justification and that of practical *ad hoc* application of the principle to the adjustment of controversies as they arise. It is now in its third and final stage,—that of oganization into a permanent and complete system which shall bring within its scope the whole range of international differences and conflicts. The perfecting of this system, whether it come sooner or later, will inevitably see the end of war as a general institution recognized under international law, just as the perfecting of municipal law in the national courts of justice has brought about, except in the rarest cases, the end of dueling and private fighting. What is proposed in the way of

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

of the arbitration system at the approaching Hague Conference is the logical sequence of what has already been accomplished, and is not merely the demand of a sentimental and philanthropic interest in the progress of the cause of universal peace. This philanthropic interest is in the highest degree praiseworthy, and should never be ridiculed or depreciated. But at the present time the movement of which we are speaking has its feet planted squarely, not on sentiment and theory only, but on the solid ground of diplomatic accomplishments and the oftproved reasonableness and practicability of referring international controversies to the forum of reason and common sense instead of allowing them to take their chances in the arena of blind and senseless brute force. The coming conference will not undo the work done at The Hague in 1899. Possibly it will not greatly modified by the superstructure built upon it. So far as its arbitration work is concerned, it is expected that the main result of the conference will be the extension, in some manner, of the convention under which the Permanent Court was set up, to all the independent nations of the world. All the Central and South American states have already expressed their intention of sending representatives to the second Hague Conference. The twenty-six powers which took part in the first conference will, therefore, be increased to not less than forty-five or forty-six at the coming meeting. If nothing more shall be accomplished than the admission of all the Latin-American republics as parties to the Hague Court, the conference will be worth many times all that it may cost in time and money.

But the friends of arbitration, in both their private and their organized capacity in the peace congress, the arbitration conferences, the interparliamentary meetings, etc., are urging the conclusion by the new conference of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration to be signed by the governments, not two and two, but in their collective capacity, as was the case with the great pacific convention, of 1899. This new convention in order to avoid such constitutional difficulties as that raised at Washington in connection with the treaties signed by Mr. Hay, will probably carefully specify a considerable number of classes of controversies which all of the nations represented will be ready to agree in advance to have go automatically to the Hague Court. The American republics have already set the example for this type of agreement in the convention drawn at Mexico City in 1901-02, stipulating that all questions of claims between them shall be referred to the Hague Court. The eminent men who will be sent to The Hague will, without doubt, be able to select from among the classes of questions constantly arising between the nations, in their present complex relations, a considerable number that none of the governments will find any excuse for not accepting as always suitable subjects for arbitration.

Much of the other work which is laidout for the coming Hague Conference is intimately related to the subject of arbitration, and, if successfully accomplished, will contribute materially to its further advancement. The extension of the rights of neutrals, the making of private property at sea free from capture in time of war, the restriction of the bombardment of ports and coast cities, and other measures which will probably be adopted, will all tend to the restriction and prevention of war, and will thus strengthen the practice of arbitration. But the greatest service which the governments can do along this line will be preparation of a treaty providing for a permanent periodic congress of the nations.

It is, of all things, to be hoped that the new conference at The Hague, of which the entire civilized world is expecting so much, will not be allowed to degenerate in any manner into a sort of war congress for the mere regulation of campaign and battles, of the kinds of bullets and explosives which armies and navies may use in the killing of men, and other similar details of the barbarous art of fighting. The war between Russia and Japan has created some real danger in this direction, as appears from the emphasis which has just been laid by the Russian government upon certain phases of the laws of war outlined in the programme of topics suggested for consideration by the conference. No greater misfortune could possibly happen in the sphere of international relations than such a perversion of the Hague Governmental Peace Conference from the high purposes and aims for the promotion of which it came into existence.

MRS. and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., are reported to be so afraid that their baby son, "John D. Rockefeller III.," will be kidnapped that they have employed eight guards to repel intruders from their country house at Beverley Farms, Massachusetts, where the Rockefeller family is sojourning. A photographer, sent by a newspaper, attempted, says the *Tribune*, to take a snapshot of the Rockefeller baby, when the father appeared with three guards, who drove the photographer pell-mell from the grounds, and destroyed his camera.

DAMAGE to the extent of over £150,000 was caused by a fire in the large bonded stores of James Watson and Co. (Limited), distillers, Dundee. The fire was the greatest that has ever taken place at Dundee. The flames broke out in a seven storey range of buildings used for the storage of casks of whisky, and containing 40,000 to 50,000 casks of 15 to 120 gallons. The barrels burst with the noise of Maxim guns, and cascades of whisky ran down the walls and along the street. The fire then attacked the duty-free warehouse and altogether over 1,000,000 gallons of whisky, together with huge quantities of old brandy and champagne, were destroyed. The fire was so fierce that it forced its way through armour-plated doors. A big grocery store containing 5,000l. worth of goods was completely destroyed.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

REBEL DUMAISTS AT SVEABORG.

Splendid Action of the Loyal Troops.

ARMED PATROL OF THE NEVA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The mutineers on the Cruiser "Pamiat Azova," along the Baltic coast, killed the Commander and four officers; but the loyalists on board overpowered the mutineers and brought in the vessel to Reval, where they were disarmed and imprisoned.

The officers fighting the mutineers at Kronstadt showed splendid courage. All the killed or wounded fell fighting. The killed included Rear Admiral Beclemisheff and Captain Rodnieff. The latter fought in the battle of Tsushima.

THE LOSSES AT SVEABORG.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

It is understood that among those arrested in the Fortress of Sveaborg and at Kronstadt were included some labour members of the late Duma.

It is estimated that 600 were killed and wounded and 1,000 missing at Sveaborg.

There are now fifty-five thousand men on strike at St. Petersburg.

The railway strike has been postponed.

In the meeting at Dashlagar, in Trans-Caucasia, the troops fired volleys on their officers and killed six and wounded four.

GENERAL STRIKE BEGINS.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that a general strike, which was anticipated, has begun.

Fifteen thousand factory hands are already idle.

The Railway men at St. Petersburg have been ordered by the organisers to strike work at midnight to-day and at Moscow at noon to-morrow.

The Governor of Samara has been killed in a bomb outrage.

Small steamers, having quick-firing guns on the decks, are cruising on the River Neva in anticipation of labour riots.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Although 55,000 men are on strike at St. Petersburg there are indications that the general strike will be short-lived. The men are dispirited and the leaders are demoralised by the energy of the Government and the loyalty of the Troops, besides the postponement of the Railway strike which is the backbone of the movement.

THE JEWISH TERRITORIALISTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

At a meeting of the Jewish Territorialists held last night M. Yangwill announced that Lord Rothschild and Mr. Alfred Rothschild supported the movement.

THE EGYPTIAN EXECUTIONS.

The Increase in the Garrison.

DEFENCE OF MR. FINLAY.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Sir E. Grey, replying to Mr. Robertson's criticisms on the Denshawi executions, said that no doubt the unsettled feeling in Egypt would pass, but that if it spread the garrison would be still further increased.

He eulogisingly defended Mr. Finlay against the attacks made on him. He deprecated public executions and public flogging, and entirely agreed with Lord Cromer's recommendation to amend the Khedivial decree regarding the same.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Sir R. Hart's Resignation Denied.

STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question, said: "The instructions to Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs in China, do not appear to be contrary to the assurances given by the Chinese Government, and that the actual administration of the Customs continues unchanged, but I am inquiring whether this has been made quite clear."

His Majesty's Government, he added, had no reason to believe the report of Sir Robert Hart's intended resignation.

The Times, in a article urges that energetic steps be taken to avert interference with the Customs Service, which is a guarantee for both Chinese and Foreign trade, regular service and the Debt.

THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

Loss of Art Treasures.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

A disastrous fire has taken place at the Milan Exhibition. The Italian and Hungarian Art sections have been destroyed, but the others are intact. The damage is estimated at £160,000 sterling.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

A Strong Protest and Defiant Answer.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

France has presented Turkey with a strong protest against the Turkish occupation of the Oasis of Ojanet in the Hinterland of Tripoli.

The Porte, in reply, maintains her claim to regard Ojanet as an integral portion of Trippli.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL IN DUBLIN.

An Ambiguous Phrase.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Sir Antony Macdonnell, speaking in Dublin, said he firmly believed that, in 1907, we would see the fruition of many hopes which the best of Irishmen had entertained for years.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LIBERAL MAJORITY.

Split over Trades Unionism.

AMENDMENT CARRIED BY FIVE.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Government majority in the House of Commons yestesday fell to five.

The Trade-Union amendment to the Trade Disputes Bill was rejected by the House by 127 against 122 votes.

The majority includes the members of the Front Opposition Bench and twelve other Unionists.

LATER.

Parliament has adjourned until the 23rd of October.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

In the election at Cockermouth, Sir J. Randles, the Unionist Candidate, polled 4,593 votes; the Hon. Mr. Guest, the Liberal Candidates, 3903; and Mr. Smillie, the Labour Candidate, 1,436.

[The vacancy, caused by the death of Sir Wilfrid Lawson has allowed the pendulum to swing back once more. At the last General Election Sir Wilfrid was returned for the Western Division of Cumberland with a majority of 563, which, though greater than his majority of 1895, was less than that of 1892. His defeated partner, this year, was Sir John Randles who then polled 4,786 votes. Sir John does not represent the Division for the first time. Though essentially a working population there is a staunch mass of Conservatives among the electors and they returned the iron master, then Mr. Randles, in 1900. He was in fact displaced by the man he had displaced before and comes back to his own again.]

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Registration Proposed.

A TEMPORARY MEASURE.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Reuter (Pretoria) says that the Government intends introducing legislation regarding the registration of Asiatics, with a view to preventing a large influx of Asiatics, until a responsible Government is established, and removing minor disabilities of land tenure.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Second Reading in the Lords.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Lords have read the Education Bill a second time.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Surrey has beaten Sussex by nine wickets.

The West Indians have beaten Yorkshire by 262 runs.

Gloucester has beaten Middlesex by 121 runs.

The match between Worcester and Hants was drawn.

OBITUARY.

Sir Sydney Waterlow.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The death is announced of Sir Sydney Waterlow.

Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., was educated at the Grammari School, Southwark, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the late Mr. Thomas Harrison, Government printer; at eighteen he was placed in charge of the Cabinet Printing Press at the Foreign Office, Downing Street, and at twenty he went abroad, and was engaged in the well-known establishment of Messrs. Galignani. In 1844 he joined his father and brothers in business at London Wall, and for the next twenty years devoted himself to the extensive business of the firm now known as Waterlow & Sons, Ld. In 1855 he was elected for the Ward of Broad Street in the Common Council, and while a member of the Police Committee devised the scheme of over-house telegraph wires for the use of the police. In 1863 he was elected Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn, and in the same year took an active part in promoting the scheme for Artisans' Dwellings. In 1866-67 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and received the honour of knighthood. In the following year he agreed to contest the county of Dumfries in the Liberal interest, and greatly astonished the Conservative party by being returned at the head of the poll for a county which had been held by them uncontested for eight years. In 1870 Sir Sydney was appointed on the Royal Commission for inquiry into Friendly and Benefit Building Societies, and took an active part in establishing such societies throughout the kingdom on a satisfactory footing. In 1872 he was elected Lord Mayor of London, and appointed to the Royal Judicature Commission; in the same year he instituted the now annual Hospital Sunday Fund, of which he was the vice-president, and the Queen, in recognition of his many services to commerce and philanthropy created him a baronet. In the following year he was elected treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and since then has discharged the duties of his office in a manner that has conferred lasting benefit on the Institution. In 1874 at the general election, he successfully contested Maidstone, but lost the seat in 1886, and was elected for Gravesend, which he continued to represent until the general election of 1885. In 1881-2 he worked on the Committee on Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings, a subject in which he has always taken a keen interest. After resigning his Alderman's gown in 1883, Sir Sydney made a tour round the world. His services to the working classes of England are well known and have gained the appreciation which they deserve. Sir Sydney was also treasurer of the "City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education." He was also a Member of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. In 1889 he gave to the "London County Council" his estate at Highgate, comprising buildings and about 29 acres of land for the use of the public as a Park for ever. It is now known as Waterlow Park. As Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Westminster Schools he will be mourned by a large number of boys.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Duke of Rutland, Admiral Bezobrazoff, and Mr. Scoones, the well-known crammer, are dead.

[The Duke of Rutland was born on Dec. 13, 1818. He married firstly a daughter of Colonel Marlay, and secondly a daughter of Mr. Hughan of Kirkcudbrightshire. The late Duke, as Lord John Manners, had a seat in the House of Commons for some years. He had been at different times First Commissioner of Works and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He is succeeded by his son, the Marquess of Granby.]

BRIGADE RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

It has been decided that the 13th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Nos. 2nd, 9th and 44th Batteries) from South Africa, shall replace the 41st Brigade (Nos. 32nd, 33rd and 47th Batteries), at Kirkee, when the latter Brigade proceeds to England.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER RESIGNS.

SCHOOL BOYS AND SWADESHI.

Protest Against the Government's Attitude.

THE DISAFFILIATION RECOMMENDATION.

SUCCESSOR CHOSEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The report that Sir Bampfylde Fuller has resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal Assam, is accurate; but is not yet officially confirmed here. Judging from the suddenness with which the Hon'ble Mr. Hare was summoned it looks very much as if he were to succeed Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller has resigned his office of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. His reason for this step is that he felt himself unable to carry into effect the wishes of the Government of India that he should withdraw his application to the Senate of the Calcutta University to disaffiliate certain Schools which had been guilty of grave misconduct.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller will be succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare, at present Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Hon'ble Mr. Francis A. Slacke will temporarily act as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal until the return of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser from leave early in October next.

SCHOOLBOY PICKETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

A Telegram, received from Dacca, states that persons who had interviews with Sir Bampfylde Fuller, yesterday morning, confirm the rumour of his resignation and its acceptance by the Viceroy. Sir Bampfylde Fuller's tour programme has been cancelled and he returns to Shillong on Monday. The Hon'ble Mr. Hare will probably succeed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

It is further stated that the reason of the resignation is Sir Bampfylde Fuller's disinclination to withdraw the recommendation made some months ago to the Calcutta University that certain schools should be disaffiliated for alleged gross misconduct, for which the School Managers refused to inflict any punishment. The recommendation was made at the instance of the Provincial Education Department.

In explanation of the telegram from Dacca, it may be recalled that in February last Sir Bampfylde Fuller through his Chief Secretary Mr. Lyon, addressed a letter to the University of Calcutta in which he called attention to the recent serious misbehaviour of boys and teachers of Banwarilal and the Victoria High School at Serajgunj. The allegations were that the boys had picketted shops in connection with the Swadeshi movement, had raised carts laden with English cloths and had assaulted a bank manager; on the ground that teachers had instigated the boys in this conduct, and by way of showing that discipline must be enforced, Sir Bampfylde recommended that the two schools mentioned should be deprived of their recognition by the University. The Syndicate caused enquires to be made, but it would appear that, as a result of the investigations, they decided to take no action, though the present Director of Public Instruction in Bengal attended to support the proposal.

A representative of the *Statesman* also made enquiries at Belvedere yesterday, but was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was unable to give any information on the subject.

A THANKLESS TASK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

A Dacca Telegram to the *Pioneer* says that Sir Bampfylde Fuller, C. S. I., has resigned his appointment in preference to withdrawing his recommendation, made some four months ago, to the Calcutta University, that two Schools should be disaffiliated for gross misconduct for which the School Managers refused to inflict any punishment. The recommendation was made, it is understood, at the instance of the Provincial Educational Department.

Referring to Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation the *Pioneer* says: "We gravely question the prudence of the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller. He is a man of great experience and capacity and we have nothing but censure for the manner in which he has been misrepresented and abused since he took up the office in which it would have been impossible for an archangel to obtain much popularity. He has, we think, lacked that strong support from the Government of India which any man, placed in such a difficult position, had a right to expect and for an explanation of this it is necessary to go further than Simla or Calcutta. Mr. Morley has never grasped the difficulties of the task in Eastern Bengal, difficulties for which he became as much responsible as anyone when he decided to take the Partition as an accomplished fact. His attitude on the Barisal affair, and in regard to that paltry matter of the postal blunder in connection with the informal appeal for mercy, made by a thrice condemned murderer, showed he was disposed to carp and fault—find without giving due consideration to the abnormal strain of work on the whole Civil Staff in Eastern Bengal, apart even from the special difficulties treated by the Swadeshi movement and the general political agitation. It cannot be said that Sir Bampylde Fuller is without justification for his resignation and yet we repeat our very profound feeling of regret for, and dissatisfaction with, the course he has followed.

By his resignation he gives a new and dangerous impetus to the political agitation and enables its leaders, his own personal enemies and opponents, to claim a great victory. Possibly there may be circumstances, not yet disclosed, which will modify the view now expressed; but for the present, we can only express our sorrow that Sir Bampfylde Fuller has abandoned a post, which he ought not to have accepted if he longed for a bed of roses."

OPINION IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller is at last an acknowledged fact. It has been expected on all sides for weeks and everyone felt that it was bound to come considering Sir Bampfylde's temperament on the one hand, and the persistent attacks made on him in Bengal and the implied censure conveyed in Mr. Morley's speech in the House of Commons on the other. Everyone who is not blinded by prejudice will be sorry for Sir B. Fuller who has been made a scapegoat of Lord Curzon and the Government of India's headstrong policy in dividing up the country—a policy for which the late Governor of East Bengal was in no way responsible.

A high official here, who must be nameless, talking of the resignation said:—

"As is so constantly the case in the affairs of this world the actual *Casus Belli* was a trifling matter. Sir Bamfylde passsd over in silence both the bitter assaults of the Bengali press, the insulting placards which were exhibited during his tours and Mr. Morley's censure, but resigned when he was asked by the Government of India to reconsider his action with regard to the disaffiliation of some private schools in the Serajguuj District. No one can seriously suppose that, under the ordinary circumstances, the resignation of a Lieutenent-Governor would follow on such a trifle and there can be no question that the act resulted from accumulated irritation produced by previous events."

The complete history of the circumstances attending the resignation will no doubt be hidden away in the archives of the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and will never be made public. But it is not difficult to conjure up what was the probable sequence of events. One can imagine the Lieutenant-Governor in a state of great irritation at the manner in which all his acts of commission and omission were met. Receiving one day a request from the Government of India to reconsider his action in the above matter, he would feel that he no longer possessed the confidence either of the people of East Bengal or of the Secretary of State, and in a moment of excitement he would think that the request of the Government of India implied a want of confidence on their part; also a sudden determination to resign would naturally result; neither party would retrace their steps, and Lord Minto has suddenly and unexpectedly been confronted with the difficulty of selecting a man for what at the present moment is perhaps the most trying post under the Government of India.

The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was naturally at once thought of. But Lord Minto had had little opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mr. Hare during the last cold weather in Calcutta and hence the sudden summons sent to Mr. Hare to go up to Simla. Mr. Hare arrived in Simla at 6 p.m. on Monday the 30th knowing nothing of Sir Bampfylde's sudden determination to resign and during his interviews with the Viceroy on Tuesday 31st July the latter must have made up his mind that Mr. Hare would be suitable and must have offered him the post then and there. It was then necessary to communicate the fact of Sir Bamfylde Fuller's resignation and the Government of India's proposals as to his successor to the Secretary of State who, in his turn, would have to obtain His Majesty's concurrence with the proposed arrangements, so that it is probable that the affair was not finally settled until Saturday the 4th August when the circumstantial statements as to Sir Bamfylde's resignation were received.

It is remarkable that the first intimation of the resignation was received by the public in Simla from Bombay so that presumably Sir Bampfylde has already booked his passage for Europe."

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

MPSREPRESENTATIONS AT HGME.

"K. C. S. I." writes to the *Westminster Gazette* to correct certain statements made by Mr. C. O'Donnell M. P. at a time when, presumably he wished to influence the debate on the Indian Budget from outside the Chamber: K. C. S. I. says of the Partition Question:—

"Mr. O'Donnell's general object appears to have been to discredit the step that has been taken by representing it as condemned by almost every authoritative section of public opinion in India. In order to effect this object he has been obliged to distort or to manufacture evidence in a manner that is not justified even by the fact that he himself left India more than seven years ago, and can only possess a second-hand acquaintance with recent events.

As one who served in India while they were occurring, and who has a first-hand knowledge of what passed, I ask your leave to correct some of Mr. O'Donnell's most startling inaccuracies. The majority of them, indeed, can be disproved by the already published Blue-book (Cd. 2,746, 1905), which would appear to have escaped his attention.

1. Mr. O'Donnell says that the wishes of the people themselves were absolutely disregarded, and that partition was carried out notwithstanding the most vigorous protests of the whole native population. It would be difficult to imagine a more rash or exaggerated statement. The final shape of partition has only to be contrasted with the original scheme to demonstrate the degree to which the Government of India endeavoured to satisfy public criticism. The Congress party and their friends, to whom Mr. O'Donnell belongs, have, throughout, been violently opposed to this or any change. Their aspiration is a powerful Bengal nationality, capable of exercising such pressure upon the British and Indian Governments as to wrest from them some form of self-government that will unite Bengal, sooner or later, to Ceylonese with the British altogether. They see that a divided Bengal may mean a weakening of this political force and a postponement of their dreams; and the whole of the Congress organisation in Calcutta, controlled, in the main, by native lawyers and schoolmasters, has been directed to spreading agitation in the country districts, where the most extraordinary falsehoods as to the consequences of partition have been spread. Even so it may be doubted whether one man in 1,000 in the districts affected has, to this hour, any clear knowledge that partition has been in operation for nine months, or any feeling one way or the other. Further, in speaking of the "whole native population," Mr. O'Donnell appears to have forgotten the 18,000,000 Mohammedans (out of a total population of 231,000,000) in the new Province who are known, as a community, to be strongly in favour of the change. Meetings, processions, speeches, and shoutings could equally have been organised in favour of partition as against it, but were deliberately discouraged by the authorities in the interests of the public peace. The agitation is, in fact, a Hindu movement, urban in origin, purely political in character, and directed, not so much against administrative subdivision as against British rule.

2. Mr. O'Donnell's second statement is that the majority of the Bengal Civil Service were as strongly opposed to the present form of partition as the natives; and that the majority of the most senior officials reported against it. Here it is, fortunately, possible to apply to these preposterous assertions the test of the Blue-book, on page 211 of which the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir A. Fraser, who strongly supported the measure—wrote, on September 26, 1904, that "he had had an opportunity of discussing the enlarged proposals fully with the members of the Board of Revenue and the most senior officers in the Province. With the exception of a single officer there was complete unanimity in accepting the proposals now made."

3. Mr. O'Donnell states that another form of partition would have been much more acceptable, since "for a quarter of a century Behar and Chota Nagpur have been asking for separation from Bengal." As regards Chota Nagpur, the best answer to Mr. O'Donnell is again provided by the Blue-book, on pages 122-125 of which may be seen the memorials of Chota Nagpur pleading against separation from Bengal. As regards Behar, the facts have already been stated in the Press by one of Mr. O'Donnell's colleagues, Mr. Rees, M.P. During the one and a half years for which the proposed partition was under public discussion in India I believe that not a single public meeting was held in Behar or a single petition addressed to the Government of India in favour of the separation which Mr. O'Donnell declares to be a universal desire. The idea of a new Province, to be created out of Behar and Chota Nagpur, is only an afterthought, invented by the Congress spokesmen in order to extricate themselves from the untenable position which they had at first taken up in opposing partition of any sort.

4. Mr. O'Donnell says that the judges of the High Court at Calcutta were also opposed. This statement is without foundation. As it was not proposed to remove the new province from the jurisdiction of the High Court, they were not consulted.

5. Mr. O'Donnell says that the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association raised strong objections, though they did not petition. I can find no trace of the views of the latter body in the Blue-book. The reply of the Chamber of Commerce is printed on page 73, and does not support Mr. O'Donnell's imaginative interpretation. The remaining European mercantile associations, whose replies are also given, either supported the partition or did not oppose it.

Finally, Mr. O'Donnell says that no authority except the Government of Lord Curzon expressed a favourable opinion to the partition as carried out. Considering that it was decided upon, not—it may surprise him to hear—by the Government of Lord Curzon but by the Government of India, during Lord Curzon's absence in England in 1904, and accepted by him on his return; that it was supported by the two heads of Indian Provinces directly concerned, and has been approved by three successive Secretaries of State upon the advice of the India Council, Mr. O'Donnell's concluding statement appears to excel in temerity even those that preceded it.

I can only hope that, when the matter comes for discussion, the House of Commons may find some guide better acquainted with the facts than Mr. O'Donnell, and that the real nature of the agitation against partition, which can be easily ascertained from the Indian newspapers, may be made known."—

STRIKE ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

Company's Terms to the Strikers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

There seems to have been an important development in connection with the East Indian Railway Strike during the past few hours. It appears that Mr. D'Costa, the Assistant Traffic Manager, went to Boinchee, Debipore, Memari, and other stations, to see if an amicable settlement could be arrived at. He gathered most of the Strikers together and explained to them the futility of their efforts to hold out. He further proposed to take them back on certain conditions, *viz.*, (1) that the Strikers should not get pay for the period during which they were ont on strike; (2) that the increments already granted to some of the men (from the the beginning of July) be withdrawn; (3) that those of the Strikers who agreed to be taken back be regarded for the present as temporary hands; and (4) that they should not object to being transferred to any place the authorities may be pleased to post them.

A Circular, embodying, among others, these conditions, has been issued by the Company.

STAFF STERNLY DEALT WITH.

DISMISSALS WITH LOSS OF PROVIDENT FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

The Authorities of the East Indian Railway have dealt with their staff that struck work in the following way:—

Forty-one men have been dismissed the service with all the penalties, including the loss of their Provident Fund money. Eighty men have been similarly dismissed, but the question of the forfeiture of Provident Fund money, in their cases, will be referred to the Home Board. The remaining hands may be taken back, at the discretion of the General Manager, when possible, in such posts as they are considered qualified for, subject to certain forfeitures of pay and the deferment, for one year, of the application, in their case, of the concessions granted to the Native Station Staff in June last.

THE KODUR RAILWAY COLLISION.

Accuseds' Appeal Admitted.

BAIL GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

The Kodur Railway Collision Case appeal, which was preferred by Brindley, the Chief Guard, and Atchyutha Shenai, the Assistant Station Master, against the conviction and sentence by Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate, at Madanapalli, has been admitted by the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah.

The Appellants were ordered to be released on bail on sufficient security being given. Both the appeals are posted for hearing on the 5th proximo.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WILSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 5.

Lieutenant Wilson, Supply and Transport Corps died last evening of dysentery, aged 49. He was well known throughout Southern India and Burma and saw much active service.

The Funeral was held this evening at Trimulgherry. Lieut-Colonels Yourdi P. M. O. and Anderson D. A. A. G., Infantry Brigade, Major Matthews D. A. A. G. Cavalry Brigade, about forty Officers, all the departmental Warrant Officers and Sergeants being present. Full Military honours were accorded, the Royal Fusiliers' band and firing Party preceding the cortege. The Chaplain of Trimulgherry, assisted by the Chaplain of Secunderabad, conducted the Service at the grave side. Much sympathy is felt for the widow of the deceased and five children who are left to mourn his loss.

U. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

A Year's Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The statistics of progress made by the Co-operative Credit Societies in United Provinces during the year ended in March show that the banks have some 15,000 members and just over two lakhs of assets, one lakh and three quarters represents capital raised locally by entrance fees, deposits and profits, and there is a substantial excess of assets over liabilities. The most important institution is the Moradabad District bank which, with assets of little over half a lakh has some ninety-four affiliated Societies. The Benares Society of silk weavers is also very promising and its effort to dispose of manufactured goods without the aid of middle-men is most interesting experiments. It seems evident from report that Co-operative Credit is making steady, if slow, progress in the United Provinces.

THE KULNA DRUMMER'S CASE.

Appellant's Application Set Aside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

An appeal was heard yesterday in the High Court in what is known as the Kulna Drummer's Case. The Appellant's Vakil argued that it was a perfectly legitimate act, and that the policeman, not being in uniform, had no right to order him to stop beating the drum or to arrest him.

After a lengthy argument, Justices Mitter and Holmwood declined to interfere.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL AND MRS. NIXON.

A Splendid Send-Off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 4.

General and Mrs. Nixon left for Poona, *en route* for Simla, last night, and had a most enthusiastic send-off, including the explosion of a large number of detonators along on the line as a parting salute.

SOUTH INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Several Bombay Teams Entered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 4.

Several Bombay teams have entered for the forthcoming South Indian Rifle Association Meeting here. The individual entries are very good this year; indeed, better than ever before. For the British Army Competitions 235 men entered, including representatives from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The Native Army Competitors number 681, inclusive of Officers.

The Bangalore Cup this year will be of record size and worth about Rs. 1,400.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Exemption from Custom Duty.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The following Rules regarding the exemption of Passengers' baggage from Custom duty are published.

(1) *Bona fide* baggage of a passenger is exempt from duty when it accompnies him and does not form part of the cargo and is not included in the Manifest.

(2) *Bona fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and personal effects, provided that the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of passengers or for the use of members of his family, travelling with him.

But it shall not include the following articles, on which duty must be paid in all cases:—

(*a*) Arms, ammunition, and all other articles enumerated in Schodule II of the Tariff Import Schedule.

(*b*) Alcoholic liquor exceeding two quarts, perfumed spirit exceeding one quart, and all other articles enumerated in Schedule III.

(*c*) Cigars and Cigarettes exceeding 100 in number, whether in opened or unopened boxes, and other tobacco exceeding one lb. in weight.

(*d*) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor-cars, and motor cycles.

(*e*) Articles for household use, such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glass, crockery, cutlery, and silver and plated ware, except such articles (other than furniture or carpets) as shall appear to the Customs authorities to be imported in moderate quantity and to be required for the personal use of passengers while travelling or immediately upon his arrival at his destination.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Rule I *bona fide* baggage landed at any Customs port, within one month before or after arrival of a passenger in India, may, subject to the exceptions specified in Rule II, be passed free at the discretion of the Collector of Customs.

THE JHELUM POWER SCHEME.

Strong Criticism of the Kashmir Railway.

A PROBLEM IN FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

The Engineering Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in a long article, points out the practical impossibility of the Kashmir Railway paying, even on the lowest estimate of cost, within a reasonable time. He considers the Railway is unpromising from a financial point of view, and that no political or strategical significance attaches to it. What then, he asks, remains, and why are two crores of rupees, or possibly twice this sum, about to be spent on linking Kashmir with India. The answer is that the Railway is essential to Major Joly de Lotbiniere's Great Power Scheme, because without the railway as an initial and principal customer, the power produced by the harnessing of the Jhelum will practically find no immediate market. The waters of the Jhelum, which have, for countless ages, been running to waste, are now to be scientifically turned into electric motive power to drive mill machinery, mining machinery, irrigating machinery, and railway machinery, in order to open out what is believed to be, rich and fertile land containing immense latent and hidden potentialities —awaiting only the wave of the magician's wand to bid it flow with milk and honey.

The Correspondent goes on to argue that the full development of Kashmir's resources may possibly justify the expenditure on the railway; but those resources, he says, can never be fully developed unless the country is more effectually thrown open to Europeans and the Natives of India, while closed to Stock Exchange speculators, "Landlords," and Mining-camp riff-raff. Whether dormant wealth really exists in Kashmir, is a question on which the public have not sufficient data to base their judgment.

CAPSIZE OF A BOAT ON THE JUMNA.

Seventeen Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

The Correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs from Muttra that a country boat with a number of pilgrims on board capsized on the Jumna on Friday. Seventeen dead bodies were recovered and four persons are still missing.

NEW GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Another small departmental reorganisation which has been taken in hand is that of the Geological Survey. The strength of the Department will probably be increased by the addition of three or four appointments, and their pay and prospects will be improved.

The new scheme is, it is believed, practically settled and a Resolution may be expected very shortly.

THE TRAVANCORE DEWANSHIP.

Dewan Bahadur S. Gopala Chariar Nominated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

The sanction of the Government of India has been received for the appointment of Dewan Bahadur S. Gopala Chariar, the District Judge of Salem, as Dewan of Travancore. He will arrive at Trivandrum on the 8th instant to enter upon his new duties.

RAINFALL IN THE PUNJAB.

Sowing of Autumn Crops.

CLOSING OF FAMINE WORKS AND RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Rainfall is now in considerable defect over most of the Punjab and in particular in the Central and South-West districts.

Sowings of autumn crops are restricted in parts for want of rain.

Famine works and outdoor relief in Rohtak are being closed gradually. There has been good rain throughout the whole of the Delhi division.

UNVEILING CEREMONY AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. T. A. Pearson's Portrait in the Town Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Chander Madhub Ghose, at the Town Hall yesterday, unveiled the portrait of Mr. T. A. Pearson, a former distinguished Chief Presidency Magistrate. Addresses were made eulogising Mr. Pearson's services and his fearless independent character.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large gathering of legal and commercial gentlemen.

KARACHI NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 2.

HOT-WEATHER MANŒUVRES.

Peace hath its *regrettable incidents* no less than war! On the 11th June some non-regimental officers went round the 24th Regiment's (S. W. B.) Barracks. There they discovered some bandsmen and details belonging to the companies encamped out at Manghopir, way over the Lyari. These men were ordered to join their companies in camp at once. A dozen or so in charge of a subaltern started. Their march lay some twelve or fourteen miles over desert-sand, and they were compelled to start under the sun noon-high. There appears to have been some straggling. One or two men required medical attention on arrival in camp, and one man, Sergeant Green, was missing. It is said that he had fallen out in order to climb a sand-hill and verify the direction. Search parties were at once organised, but the missing man was not discovered till the following day, when the party, under Lieutenant Beaman, son of Mr. Justice Beaman, found the unfortunate fellow stretched dead on the sand.

Sergeant Green had early obtained his stripes; he was an abstemious man, an efficient soldier with an emblemished record, and highly popular with all ranks, no less for his good-nature than for his athletic prowess. His death has caused very high feeling among all troops on the station.

The week following this sad mischance, the Mahratta Regiment marched out at 11 o'clock in the morning to make a sham attack on this same camp. It is reported that no less than 48 of these Mahratta soldiers were overcome by the heat. It is evident that the advisability of manœuvres in weather, such as we have been having, is questionable.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

These were held on the Commissioner's Maidan on the 21st July, and, thanks to the skilful management and fertile invention of Mr. J. Rome, the best Bumble-Puppy ever seen in the station. The mixed events particularly were cleverly thought-out so that a *sanpcon* of luck, as well as sheer skill, was necessary for victory, and thus there were no certainties and the battles were not all to the strong and swift. The following were the events and winners:—

Tent pegging, 1st, Mr. Wood 5th D. G.; 2nd, Mr. Palmer, R. F. A. Aunt Sally Race, 1st, Mr. W. Frost and Mrs. Barnes; 2nd, Mr. Wood, and Mrs. Manley-Cole. Ladies' Calling Race, 1st, Mrs. Schmit; 2nd, Mrs. Graham. Battery V. C. Race, 1st, Driver Sullivan; 2nd, Driver Bishop. Postillion Race, 1st, Mr. Graham, M. F. H.; 2nd, Mr. Carpendate, S. H. Isaak Walton Stakes, 1st, Mr. White, 5th Mah. and Miss Goodall; 2nd, none, all disqualified for want of fish.

Mrs. Younghusband, ever to the fore in every social event that ameliorates life in the station, distributed the prizes amid hearty cheers.

KHALIKDENA HALL.

Some years ago a good and charitable man, Seth Ghulam Hussain Kalikdena, left by his will Rs. 15,000 to re-house the Native library which Sir Bartle Frere had founded in 1857. As this library is under the management of the Municipality, the latter body agreed to add a further Rs. 15,000 to the fund, not only that the library might be better housed, but to provide a public hall in the town proper. Unfortunately, after these arrangements had been made, owing to unforseen circumstances, the cost of building this hall far exceeded the estimates. The Trustees under the will were able to provide a further Rs. 3,000, and then for want of a balance of Rs. 5,000 to finish the structure, the Hall bade fair to stand a memento of folly, doorless and windowless, a roosting place for birds. Many of the Municipal Commissioners were content to have it so, but finally a majority was found to sanction the necessary grant and the hall was finished. The building was opened by the Commissioner in Sind and formally handed over by him to Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, President of the Municipality. Hereupon, it might have been hoped that the miserable bickerings and personalities that have hissed round this charity from its inception, were at an end. But it appears that the band of malcontents on the Municipality still hope to get their knives into certain members of the Library Committee, in that they decorated the hall for the opening ceremony without leave. And the architect, too, is rushing into print claiming that the credit due to him for his designs has been nefariously bestowed upon another. If the after history of this handsome building is in accord with the ill-omens of its founding, we may look to hear therein futile Babus from Bengal ranting and railing against the Government that alone makes their own existence possible in this peninsula. Perhaps their existence in itself is a point against British rule, but it is one that only Kahnis and Hill-men make round their watch-fires. When, if ever, the day comes that we pale-faces all return to the land of our birth and allegiance, the Kabulis and the Hillmen may urge that point at Barisal itself.

RAT-FLEAS AND PLAGUE.

Bombay may well be proud of its pesterine, but Karachi is not without a seer and prophet of the same faith. For months past, Mr. W. C. Peters, Manager of Messrs. Ewart Ryrie & Co's. Keamari Bulk-Oil Depot, has been declaring that kerosene is fatal to plague germs and urging its use as a preventive. Mr. Peters had observed that his work-people, men and women, whose clothes and bodies were necessarily smeared with oil, enjoyed absolute immunity even when the pest was at its worst. Why should not Dr. Turner call his insecticide "Peterine" and by the mere omission of the sybillant give a share of honour where it is due?

ADEN TO KARACHI DIRECT MAIL-SERVICE.

The news of the new contract for the Austral

TROOPING SEASON.

Detachment Reliefs for 1906-7.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The following are sanctioned Detachment Reliefs for 1906-7.

BRITISH TROOPS.

NORTHERN COMMAND—British Infantry Annaul; One wing Mian Mir to Dalhousie: Dalhousie to Mian Mir. Half Yearly 2 Companies.—One wing—Sialkot to Amritsar, Amritsar to Sialkot.

EASTERN COMMAND. Annual, 2 Companies. British Infantry:—Allahabad to Benares, Benares to Allahabad.

Quarterly, 1 Company. British Infantry:—Dum Dum to Barrackpore. Barrackpore to Dum Dum.

SPECIAL DELHI RELIEFS. 2 Companies.—Meerut to Delhi.

WESTERN COMMAND.—Annual: 3 Companies. Bombay to Deolali. Deolali to Bombay.

2 Companies.—Karachi to Hyderabad. Hyderabad to Karachi. Jubbulpore to Saugor. Saugor to Jubbulpore. Jhansi to Nowgong. Nowgong to Jhansi.

1 Company.—Bombay to Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad to Bombay.

Half yearly—2 Companies.—Neemuch to Nasirabad. Nasirabad to Neemuch.

Quarterly—1 Company.—Mhow to Indore. Indore to Mhow.

Annual—1½ Companies.—1 Company—Malapuram. Calicut. Cannanore to Wellington. Wellington to Malapuram.

CALICUT, CANNANORE-BURMA DIVISION.—Annual, 3 Companies.—1 Company, Shewbo to Bhamo. Rangoon to Port Blair. Port Blair to Rangoon.

Special 2 Companies.—Thayetmyo to Mandalay. Mandalay to Thayetmyo. Thayetmyo to Meiktila. Meiktila to Thayetmyo.

INDIAN TROOPS.

NORTHERN COMMAND. Annual—½ Squadron.—Indian Cavalry—Kohat to Thal. Thal to Kohat.

Quarterly 2 Companies.—Indian Infantry—Jallundur to Amritsar. Amritsar to Jullundur.

1 Squadron.—Nowshera to Malakand. Malakand to Nowshera.

Bi-Monthly—2 Companies.—Indian Infantry—Samana to Thal. Thal to Samana.

Detachment (150 men). Dera Ismail Khan to Jandola. Jandola to Dera Ismail Khan.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Special—Squadron. Allahabad to Calcutta. Calcutta to Allahabad. Detachment (70 men). Dibrugarh to Sadiya. Sadiya to Dibrugarh. Detachment. Lansdowne to Naini Tal. Naini Tal to Lansdowne. Delhi to Simla. Simla to Delhi. Annual—2 Companies. Manipur to Kohima. Kohima to Manipur.

WESTERN COMMAND.—Annual—1 Company (106 men). Deesa to Bushire, Bahrein and Muscat. Bushire, Bahrein Muscat to Bangalore.

1 Company (146 men).—Jaskarbar and Baghdad to Karachi. Karachi to Jaskcharbar and Baghdad.

Half-yearly—3 Companies.—Mhow to Indore. Indore to Mhow.

Detachment (20 men).—Jubbulpore to Satna. Satna to Jubbulpore.

Detachment (13 men).—Indian Cavalry Jubbulpore to Satna. Sutna to Jubbulpore.

Quarterly—Detachment (13 men).—Jubbulpore to Pachmarhi. Pachmarhi to Jubbulpore.

By-monthly—50 Rifles.—Quetta to Sibi. Sibi to Quetta.

Monthly 70 Rifles.—Quetta to Herok and Sibi.

70 Rifles.—Hirok and Sibi to Quetta. Secunderabad Division.

Annual 1-2 Squadron.—Indian Cavalry—Bangalore to Madras. Madras to Bangalore.

Half-yearly—3-4 Company.—Indian Infantry Cannanore to Ootacamund. Ootacamand to Cannanore.

¾ Company,—Cannanors to Trivandrum. Trivandrum to Cannanore.

Burma Division—Annual 3 Companies.—Rangoon to Port Blair. Port Blair to Rangoon.

INCREDIBLE CRUELTY.

Allegations Against the Gaekwar's Relations.

A VICTIM OF THE PURDAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUGUST 4.

A sensational case, arising out of serious charges which have been made against one Narbadabai Gaekwar, her elerk, Chabarad alias Anant Keshow, and her son, Abasaheb Gaekwar, in connection with the death of one Chandraprabha, wife of the last accused, who died on the 30th of June last, is now being tried at Baroda. As the first and the third accused are related to, and belong to, the family of his Highness the Gaekwar, the case has created a sensation in Baroda. It has been alleged by one Mr. Damajirao, a medical practitioner of Baroda, and an uncle of the deceased, Chandraprabha, that the cause of the death of the latter was cruelty, ill-treatment under restraint, and starvation. The accused were placed on their trial before Mr. Merwanji, First Class City Magistrate at Baroda, on the 1st instant, when the first accused, Narbadabai, was exempted from attendance in Court on the ground of her being a member of the Gaekwar's family and consequently she is considered to be holding the position of a Sardar in the State.

Mr. Damajirao in his evidence told a story of suspicion of long continued cruelty. He heard that the girl was confined to a room and was not given sufficient food and, despite attempts, was not allowed to see her although she had been brought up by his wife. On the 30th June last witness learnt that the girl was on her death-bed. He then obtained a warrant and proceeded to the house of the accused. He found the girl in a semi-conscious condition. She recognised witness after some time and told him that the rescue was too late to save her. What was the use of taking her away then, she said, when she was dying? She was then brought down in a palanquin. She was in a fearfully emaciated condition and her whole body was quivering. In this condition she was taken to Court and by the order of the Court was taken to witness' house, where she died at about 7 p.m., the same day. Several women, who washed her body, called witness to see marks of branding on the lower part of the abdomen and on the thigh. An examination showed that she had been subjected to great violence, her arm and leg being fractured.

Anandrao Daji, a servant of the accused, said he had access to that part of the accused's house where the ladies lived in *purdah*. Deceased was kept in a room on the second floor. She was taken out at noon, given some food and was again locked up. Witness saw the second accused beating her at the instance of the first accused. Once the first accused pushed the deceased down the stair-case. She was once whipped by the second accused. Deceased requested witness to inform her uncle of this ill-treatment and witness did so. That was about a year and a half ago.

Once she was made to sit squatting, a stick was passed under knees and then both her hands ware tied to the stick. She was kept a long time in that posture. She was usually made to get up at midnight to grind corn and she had to sweep and clean dirty pots. Witness did not know the cause of cruelty, but he once asked the third accused why he illtreated her, when he was told that she had not brought the dowry which was promised by her uncle before the marriage.

The case will probably be committed to the Sessions.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Approximate Gross Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The Statement of the approximate gross earnings on the Indian Railways exhibits the same features as those of last week. The total earnings from the 1st April to the 21st July last 1906 amount to 1,351 1/4 lakhs, being 36 1/2 lakhs better as compared with the same period last year.

There are only six State Railways which show a decrease and of these only two are large, viz., the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with a decrease of 18 1/4 lakhs, and the Madras North-East line, with a decrease of 13 lakhs.

The Simla-Kalka-Railway, notwithstanding its misfortunes, continues to show increasing traffic. It took Rs. 17,000 during the week ending 21st July last as compared with Rs. 15,250 in the same week of last year, and for the period from 1st April to 21st July last it shows an increase of Rs. 15,644 compared with the same period last year.

MOVING TOWARDS A TERRITORIAL ARMY.

THE duty of individuals to take their share in national defence has been accepted and acted upon by members of the Volunteer force and the same idea lies at the root of the prevailing enthusiasm for rifle-clubs and military training of the young; but the larger question of how we are to provide an army sufficient for the needs of the Empire without incurring an intolerable financial burden, or the still more intolerable burden of universal military service, has not as yet been adequately brought home to the public mind.

THE PROBLEM.

Broadly stated, the problem that lies before us is this. Given a well-trained, well-equipped regular army, sufficient for the duties it may ordinarily be called upon to perform outside Great Britain, how may it be fed, reinforced, and expended so as to meet all emergencies, and to provide an efficient force for the defence of our own shores in case of invasion? We have to work out a national system by which a territorial army may be created; and to do so on sound and lasting principles: we have to determine how this may be done with economy in administration, economy in men, and economy in the time that has to be given up to the training of men as soldiers, and which consequently has to be taken from what would otherwise be devoted to their civilian occupations. Further, we have to bear in mind that on the plan which may be adopted will depend the possibility, so earnestly to be desired, of persuading our Colonies to adopt some similar system for their own forces, so as to bring them into line with our own, and thus to increase indefinitely the number of men which it may be possible to put into the field for the defence of any and every portion of our world-wide Empire. There is certainly something very inspiring in this idea of

A WORLD-WIDE EMPIRE;

but at the same time it will probably be admitted that there is also something paralysing in its vastness—something which makes it difficult for us to realise our individual responsibility to grapple with the practical solution of its problems. Even those of us who would most indignantly repudiate the idea of being "Little Englanders" cannot help feeling that the defence of Great Britain is to us a more vital question than the defence of the Empire, and that questions of local government are more within our competence than those affecting a wide area. It is in the recognition of this truth, and of the historic facts which lie behind it, that we may find the key to our problem, and may discover a method of enlisting the energy, the brains, as well as the patriotism of all classes in the common task of providing for the national safety. A study of English history will show us the great importance in former days of

THE LOCAL ORGANISATION FOR WAR.

In feudal times all land was held on terms of military service, each baron or knight being bound to bring a certain fixed number of armed men to the aid of his sovereign lord the King. In the time of Edward I. a law was passed to make every freeman between the ages of fifteen and sixty bound to assist in the defence of his own country or shire, which he was not required to leave except in the case of foreign invasion; and the command of this local force was vested in the sheriff. The military duties of these officers were under the Tudors transferred to the Lieutenants of the counties, as the direct representatives of the king, and they were recognised as the legally constituted agents through whom, upon threat of invasion, all arrangements for the internal defence of the country were to be made.

The right of the calling out the "trained bands" of the counties was one of the subjects of dispute between Charles I. and the Parliament; and it was during his reign that the term "Militia" first came into use. When in 1662 an Act was passed to establish the Militia on a constitutional basis, its local character was expressly recognised: its command was vested in the Lord-Lieutenant of the counties, and for purposes of punishment the militiaman was dealt with by the civil authorities. The Irish Militia dates from 1715, and the Scottish from 1797; and these as well as the English Militia have come under many changes of system during the last hundred years, which have had the effect of bringing the force more directly under the control of the military authorities at the War Office, and removing it from that of the Lord-Lieutenant with a consequent weakening of local interest and responsibility.

THE TERRITORIAL SYSTEM FOR THE REGULAR ARMY, introduced in 1872, was based on the idea of arousing popular interest and local patriotism on behalf of the regiments associated with each county; but it has never been carried out fully, and has failed in its principal object, because no provision was made for enlisting the co-operation of the civil authorities in the matter. For at the date of the introduction of Lord Cardwell's scheme, county organisation even for civil affairs had fallen almost into disuse; but within the last twenty years a remarkable change has taken place. The Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894 have transferred to local authorities, both in counties and boroughs, many of the duties and powers formerly discharged by departments of the State; and this decentralisation and delegation of responsibility has been accompanied by a wonderful revival of interest in local matters. New life has been put into old form; and while the legislative and supervisory functions of the State are maintained, the executive duties are effectively carried out by persons cognisant of the special needs and capacities of the localities, and the representatives of the people are daily acquiring a knowledge of and capacity for affairs which are most useful in conducing to the well-being of the whole community. But in this happy arrangement the part of the chief and most ancient authority in the county seems to have been strangely over-looked, and his position as commander of the local military forces has been allowed to lapse in all but name.

TWO REASONS MAY BE ASSIGNED FOR THIS.

The first, that since it has become the custom for the Government of the day to appoint, as Lord-Lieutenant, a supporter of their own party, it follows naturally that his connection with the army should be purely nominal, military matters being, by common consent, kept as clear as possible from party politics. The second is, that the War Office having for many years past treated the Militia simply as the feeder of the line in the matter of recruits, has in consequence been invested with the military functions of the Lord-Lieutenant.

The Deputy-Lieutenants, originally appointed to assist in carrying out the Militia laws, especially the Ballot Act of 1757, have, since the disuse of the ballot, ceased to exercise any military function, although their resplendent uniform has survived its *raison d'etre*; but there seems no cogent reason why their services should not once more be enlisted for the carrying out of a national duty. Were the Lord-Lieutenant to be appointed without regard to his party politics, and were the Deputy-Lieutenants to be chosen for their experience of such matters as Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers, and were they once more invested with their old powers and responsibilities in connection with the local forces, there seems good ground for believing that the same vitality might be instilled into the affairs connected with these forces as has already been introduced into the civil administration; and that the difficulties connected with recruiting for the line, and with the provision of employment for soldiers on their return to civil life, might be overcome, not by creating new machinery, but by reviving old institutions and making them realities. For

THE NEGLECT OF THE MILITIA

has not been the only evil result of the ignoring of the position of the Lord-Lieutenant, and of county responsibility for military matters. Another, quite as serious and far reaching, has been the complete separation of the civil and military administrations throughout the country, and the alienation of popular sympathy from the army. In spite of everything that has been done of late years to raise the status of the soldier, people continue to look down upon the ranks of the service from all sides and, except when battles have to be fought, and men are required to give their lives for their country, the soldier is but of small account. There is no civilian authority who, regarding him as a citizen, can make his welfare the concern of his countrymen. Under any sound system of territorial organisation it would undoubtedly be recognised that the passing of soldiers to civil life, after military service satisfactorily performed, is a duty which should devolve on the county authority, in conjunction with the municipal authorities of the cities and boroughs within its area: with these authorities rest the appointments to positions which are specially suited to soldiers, and if, in their disposal, a preference were given to men who have served in the army, it would prove a direct incentive to recruiting. The

SEPARATION OF ARMY ADMINISTRATION

FROM CIVIL ORGANISATION,

and from the national life of the country, observes Mr. E. F. Chapman in "Blackwood," has hitherto prevented military requirements from being treated from a national standpoint, and has resulted in a surfeit of departmental action, to the serious disadvantage of the State. If a soldier be recognised as a citizen from the outset of his career; if he be trained with a view to his return to civil life, and be educated so as to be successful in it,—a great measure of efficiency and economy may be secured. But the step we have been advocating is desirable to complete the machinery of the county organisation, and to give it a national character such as may commend our system to our Colonies as worthy of their imitation; for, without the fighting strength that may be supplied by the Colonial force in a great war, Great Britain cannot hope to be able to raise the numbers that can alone guarantee success, and consequently must ensure peace. This is the reason why, to use a familiar expression, we should no longer, when dealing with Imperial questions, think in water-tight compartments—i.e., should not allow departmental considerations to govern our action in great matters. The county system of defence is, as we have seen,

ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT OF OUR INSTITUTIONS;

it was put in force as late as the beginning of last century, but it has never been thoroughly constituted on a national basis and apart from party politics.

As we have during the last few years realised that the two great services—naval and military—exist for a common purpose, and should be directed by a common policy, so we need to go a step further, and to recognise that the end for which the navy and army both exist is the same as that to which the civil administration is directed—namely, the welfare and safety of the whole people. As an example of how this may be advanced by joint action, it may be recalled how only recently Colonel Fox, the Inspector of physical training under the Board of Education, has been in communication with the heads of the gymnastic departments of the navy and army in order to arrive at a common system of training which may be introduced into both services, and into the schools throughout the country, so that the training given in the elementary schools may be such as will prepare boys for that given in the services. The system decided on is that adopted in Sweden, as being the one most useful in developing the whole physique.

PARTITION OF THE KHANDESH DISTRICT.

Formation into East and West Collectorates.

SCHEME SANCTIONED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

On the 3rd of May the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State for India on the subject of breaking up the Khandesh District into two separate Collectorates. They pointed out that the Bombay Government had made out a strong case for its partition, and that they recommended the Scheme for sanction.

The Secretary of State's reply, dated the 29th of June, runs:—

"My Lord,—I have considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government in the Finance Department, dated 3rd May, 1906, in which you recommend the division of the Khandesh District in the Presidency of Bombay into two separate Collectorates to be known as the West Khandesh and the East Khandesh, with head-quarters at Dhulia and Jalgaon, respectively.

2. The net recurring extra expenditure involved amounts to Rs. 80,875 a year, and it will be necessary to incur an initial outlay of Rs. 3,14,829 on account of buildings for the new district.

3. The proposals of Your Excellency's Government are sanctioned."

THE VICEROY'S REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following is the latter of recommendatiou by the Government of India to the Secretary of State:—

Sir,—We have the honour to forward for your consideration a Note on the attached papers relating to the division of the Khandesh District in the Bombay Presidency into two separate Collectorates.

1. It will be seen from the Bombay Government's letter of the 15th January 1904, that for more than twenty years it has been realised by the local authorities that Khandesh is too heavy a charge for one District Officer. The district has an area of 10,454 square miles with 17 sub-divisions, a population of 14,27,382 and a land revenue of Rs. 41,22,706. Successive Collectors and Commissioners (with one exception) have recommended the partition of the district. The alternative plan of appointing a Personal Assistant to the Collector has been tried, but it has not been found to give the desired relief. As regards the Administration of Forests and Public Works, the district is already divided into two, and the Police Commission has recommended a similar division for police purposes.

The Governor-in-Council does not think that the demand to divide it for purposes of Revenue administration can any longer be withstood. The difficulties at present experienced are clearly described by Mr. Curtis in the extract embodied in paragraph 3 of the Bombay Government's letter of the 15th January 1904. The industrial and economic developmentof the country, the changes effected in the Excise system the introduction of the system of Record of Rights and other measures connected with the Agricultural Department, etc., are gradually adding to the Collector's work and responsibility. It is explained that the personal influence of the Collector is of particular importance in the Khande sh District, which includes an unusually large proportion of aboriginal tribes.

THE ALTERNAIVB PROPOSAL.

(2.) From paragraph 8 of the letter of the 15th January 1904, you will see that the local Government has considered and rejected an alternative proposal to constitute a Schedule District consisting of parts of the Khandesh, Surat, Nasik and Thana districts. After carefully examining the matter from all points of view the Government of Bombay have come to the conclusion that in the interests of good and efficient administration, it is necessary that the Khandesh District should be divided into two separate Collectorates, to be known as West Khandesh and East Khandesh with headquarters at Dhulia and Jalgaon, respectively. The former would comprise seven *talukas* and one *peta*, with an area of 5,903 square miles, a population of 469,654 and a Land revenue of Rs. 14,69,[illegible], and the latter ten *talukas* and three *petas*, with an area of 4,551 square miles, a population of 9[illegible],428 and a Land revenue of Rs. 26,53,253.

3. The scheme involves the creation of one Junior Collectorship and the appointment of a District Superintendent of Police of the 5th Grade in the place of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd Grade at present employed in the District.

Under the system of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service the strength of Assistant Collectors in the Bombay Presidency will be increased by one in consequence of the creation of a Junior Collectorship. No other Gazetted appointments will come into existence and the extra expenditure involved under various heads is accordingly estimated as follows:—

Collector, including Exchange Compensation Allowance,—Rs. 1,912 a month.

Assistant Collector, including Exchange Compensation Allowance—Rs. 478.

District Superintendent of Police, (5th Grade) in place of the present Assistant District Superintendent of Police (3rd Grade) including Exchange Compensation Allowance—Rs. 212-8-0.

Allowance to the Railway Medical Officer at Rs. Bhusawal for attendance on Officers at Jalgaon, 50.

Subordinate Police Establishment Rs.—1,279.

District Abkari Registration and other establishment—Rs. 1,639.

Total Rs. 5,571 per month or Rs. 66,852 per year.

And Travelling, Tentage, and Horse allowances—Rs. 5,900.

Contigencies—Rs. 9,000.

Provision to meet extra expenditure on account of the Salary of the new District Superintendent of Police, when the higher rate of pay recommended by the Police Commission comes into force—Rs 2,500.

Total Rs 84,2o2 a year.

Deduct cost of Special Bhil Agency, which will be abolished—Rs 9,000.

Net total—Rs 75,[illegible] per year. The note covering extra expenditure now amounts to Rs. 80,875 a year.

It will also be necessary to incur an initial outlay of Rs. 3,14,829 on account of buildings for the new District.

4. We think that the Government of Bombay has made out a strong case for the partition of the District of Khandesh into two Collectorates and we have nothing to add to their letters. We accept the scheme as well calculated to effect administrative improvements which are much needed. We consider that even after the proposed reconstitution, each of the two districts will remain an adequate charge for one Collector.

We have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the Scheme for your sanction. We do not think that the extra expenditure involved is excessive in relation to the importance of the end in view.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EFFECT OF MR. BEIT'S DEATH.

Reflections from Russia.

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

THE news of Mr. Beit's death, although it came with the suddenness of a shock, had only a momentary effect on the Kaffir market. Prices wavered a little and then hardened up on good support from Paris and in sympathy with the improved tone in other directions. It had been known for some time that Mr. Beit was in a somewhat critical condition of health, and it is likely enough that bear operations had been entered into which would naturally be closed when the blow fell. Moreover, it is many months since Mr. Beit took any active part in business, and the Central Mining and Investment Corporation (Limited) was formed with a capital of £6,000,000 fourteen months ago to provide for just such a contingency as has now unfortunately occurred. This company was an extension of the African Ventures Syndicate, formed eighteen months earlier, with a capital of two millions. The central Mining and Investment Corporation, with shares of £20 each, was subscribed mainly in Paris, and its constitution is peculiar. After paying 5 per cent. to the shareholders, the managers, Messrs. Weruher, Beit, and Co., were to receive 25 per cent. of the remaining profits. The company was to participate to the extent of 30 per cent. in any interests or flotations of Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co., so long as they remain managers. In the event of the total liquidation of the firm, or the death of both Sir Julius Wernher and Mr. Alfred Beit, the liquidator, or the firm shall have the right to withdraw from the management by abandoning their 25 per cent. of the profits. Mr. Beit's interests have doubtless all been arranged so as to avoid any disturbance of the markets, but the loss of his energy and ability cannot be provided for so easily.

After two or three days of comparative cheerfulness, the Stock Exchange has once more relapsed into a condition of depression bordering on despair. The news from Russia was regarded as ominous, and although Paris did not seem to be so much effected as our market, that is merely a superficial view of the situation. Paris is so deeply involved in Russian finance that the banks and finance houses are bound to support the market while there is the remotest chance of things righting themselves. They would doubtless be extremely glad to reduce their holdings of Russian securities on any reasonable terms, but there are no buyers either at home or abroad, and they must see the thing through whatever the consequence. Another depressing influence was the renewed weakness of the American market, and the signs of gold-hunger in Wall Street. But perhaps the most potent influence was the continued liquidation in connection with the wreckage of the last settlement, when several important firms were helped over. "An unfortunate result of this policy," says the "*Times*," "is the prolongation of uncertainty and liquidation that it involves, and there is much to be said in favour of the old-fashioned system, under which defaults were declared and cleared up, instead of being hidden and smoothed over, to the detriment of markets, and of most parties concerned."

Markets continue to suffer from liquidation, which nobody attempts to explain except by hints of trouble in high places. Most departments felt the effect of this malign influence on Wednesday, but Russians were principally affected, the 1889 bond dropping to 75, while the new scrip closed at 5⅞ discount. It is noteworthy in this connection that the French portion of the last loan, although much larger than the English, is at a discount of 2 only. From this one may infer that the issue here was very far from being the success which was claimed for it at the time. It is true that the troubles in the country have become accentuated since then, but if the stock had been taken by investors, it is scarcely possible that so heavy a fall would have occurred in such a short time. It is difficult to get at the actual facts, but it would seem that, so far as the stock was taken off the hands of the underwriters, it was mainly by stags or speculators, whose only anxiety was to secure the premium temporarily established. When the selling commenced some of the big underwriters or the people chiefly interested in the success of the issue may have been compelled to buy back, or they may have taken more in the first instance than they could carry comfortably. Of course, the position is giving rise to all sorts of rumours, and it is to be feared that there is at least a grain of truth in some of them.

As a rule, the London local railways are not expected to produce very acceptable results for their shareholders under present unfavourable conditions. In raising its dividend from 2 to 2 1/4 per cent., the City and South London is likely to be in an exceptional position. The transfer of £1,500 to renewal fund is the same as a year ago, but about £800 is added to the balance forward. The annual dividend on this stock is thus raised to a round 2 per cent., and the yield is all but 5 per cent. on the ordinary stock, allowing for accrued dividend. The Metropolitandividend outlook was regarded as particularly confused, owing to recent chances, arising from the transfer in April last of its provincial lines to the Joint Committee of the Metropolitan and Great Central Companies. A year ago 2½ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary, after taking £9,000 from reserve to meet special electrification expenses, and receipts, as published, showed a decline of nearly £2,000. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Ordinary dividend has had to be cut down to 1½ per cent., the reduction implying a reduced cash distribution of £28,000. The official announcement is silent as to the reserve, but it is hoped the accounts will show that the 1½ per cent. has been actually earned. Truly, electrification has, so far, been a huge disappointment to Metropolitan shareholders.

In preparing for their dividend, the directors of the Great Central Railway have had an excellent trade expansion to deal with. The published increase for the six months to June last, runs to £3,41[illegible], of which £76,300 is accounted for by the extra goods handled, and, according to market surmises the actual net profit on the company's earnings will account £145,000 for the half-year. Rates, [illegible] and wages do not tend to lessen in the railway world, and expenses on the Great Central are thought to have advanced by £60,000 with £15,000, for additional capital charges. It is estimated, therefore, that the sum of about £70,000 will appear in the report, as available for an increase in dividend, and the directors may see their way to-day to make full payment for the past half-year on the 1881 Preference, and declare as well the full rate on the 1889 stock. Twelve months ago three per cent. was paid upon the 1884 issue, and £7,000 placed to the following half-year.

The report issued by the Assam Railways and Trading Company twelve months ago made a better showing than most of its predecessors. It is, therefore, very encouraging to find that the profits for the twelve months ended December 31 last, have been fully maintained. In fact, there is a small increase of £265, but at £70,000 odd the total sum available suffices once more to pay a full 8 per cent. on the Preferred "A" shares, leaving £2,700 to be carried forward. The business of the company is very comprehensive, tea gardens, railways, shipping, oil production, and coal mining being included in the scope of its operations. The revenue account has not always admitted of payment of the full dividend due on the preferred shares, and the arrears on this class of capital amount of £9 3s. 6d. per £10 share. That this will be paid off in due course seems probable, as is evidenced by the current quotation of 14½.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of this liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the mouth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

THE LATEST TROUBLE AT THE CAPE.

Before the Boer war the civil time of Cape Colony and the two Boer Republics was 1½ hours fast and of Natal two hours fast of Greenwich and much inconvenience resulted from this time difference. In 1903, however, Natal time was adopted for the whole of the South African Colonies thus greatly facilitating intercommunication and bringing all South Africa into agreement with the universal standard time system, whereby the earth is divided into twenty-four hourly zones, embracing 15deg. of longitude, each zone being fast or slow of Greenwich by even hours according as its central meridian is east or west of the Greenwich meridian. The Dutch farmers in the west of Cape Colony (where, of course, the new civil time and the sun differ most markedly) are now agitating for a return to the old system on the ground that at certain seasons the day's work on the farms commences nearly an hour before sunrise.

THE LATE SIR G. T. M. O'BRIEN.

Sir George O'Brien, who has bequeathed half his modest fortune for the bodily welfare of Westminster School boys, was always an enthusiastic Old Westminster, and when in England on furlough never failed to revisit his old school as the guest of Dr. Scott, of whom he had been a favourite disciple. Kilkenny Cathedral also benefits by his will. Since his retirement from the Colonial service, Sir George O'Brien had resided in the diocese of Kilkenny, at Castle Morres, Knocktopher. He was himself a "son of the sanctuary," for his father, Dr. O'Brien, had been Bishop of Ossory and Ferns in the days of the Established Church.

LAGGARD LONDON.

A year or two ago the *Westminster* suggested that there should be some arrangement by which children from inner London might get to the commons and other open spaces like Tooting Bec by tramcar at special cheap fares. The idea has been taken up in the provinces, and next week it will be put into practice experimentally at Salford by the provision of a special service of tramcars for schoolchildren to the two chief parks of the borough. The service will be continued on five days every week through the holidays. Children will be able to travel from any part of the borough to either of the parks for a halfpenny, adults accompanying them having to pay ordinary fare. The purpose is to take the children from the streets into brighter and healthier surroundings.

WHY?

That such a service in London would be an immense boon must be evident to every Londoner condemned to remain in town in the holiday season, especially in the poorer districts. The children spending their long summer holidays in the close byways or in the crowded local recreation grounds—too often nothing better than a disused burial ground, with gravestones showing among the flowers and shrubs, or an enclosed asphalted court without a bit of green at all—or trudging hot, tired, and thirsty, along the dusty roads to or from a distant park, the benefit from which is neutralised by the tax upon their strength in travelling to and fro, are too numerous to admit of any doubt as to the need of such a service. Why should London lag behind in this matter?

THE LONG VACATION.

It is very probable (according to the *Law Times*) that this will be the last Long Vacation commencing on August 13 and ending on October 23, as the general consensus of opinion in legal circles is that the proposal that the Vacation should being on August 1 and end about October 12 would be much more convenient than the present arrangement. It is also said that the Lord Chancellor, unlike his predecessor, is favourably inclined towards the proposed change. There are others, again, who would gladly welcome the curtailments of the Long Vacation.

STRAWBERRIES—AND WINE.

A correspondent who was living in Switzerland some years ago writes that strawberries in that country are invariably eaten with a dressing of red wine. The various garden varieties (he adds) were only cultivated to a very limited extent, because the wild kind grew in such profusion that it was hardly worth while to grow them in the gardens. In private houses as well as in the large hotels they were to be had in abundance, and I quite agreed with my Swiss host that no cultivated variety equalled them in flavour. In the parts of the country unknown to tourists old women and children used to bring them to door in earthenware vessels, and for half a franc one could buy two or three pounds. The Swiss housewives made jam of them by simply crushing the fruit, mixing it carefully with sugar, and stirring it for an interminable time. There was no boiling. Finally the mixture was put into small pots and covered with a thick layer of ground cinnamon. The cultivated kind would not keep preserved in this way.

FAITHFUL FINANCE.

A young reader living in the neighbourhood of Penrith forwards an account of his experiences in duck-rearing which so obviously bears the stamp of truth and is set forth so tersely that it well deserves the publicity he desires. He bought 14 eggs for a shilling out of his pocket money and set them under an old hen. The rest may be told in his own words:—

"A few days after father and a neighbouring farmer came round to see how I was getting on. The latter said "What! 14 eggs for a laal hen like that, why she nobbut wants about 10." So I took away four and had two for my breakfast and two for my tea the next day. I was in a fever of excitement when the eventful da that they were due and even smashed one to see if there was a duck inside. At last one came out, then another, and so on till it stopped at seven. The old hen was as proud of her brood as I was, and went strutting about like a peacock, giving herself airs. Then she stepped on one and so finished it off. Nothing happened for a few days, till one morning I found one duckling lying dead with its head up a large rat hole. I at once got a rat trap to capture the intruder, but in the morning, instead of the rat, the old hen had been caught. The day after, to my disgust, I found four more ducklings lying dead, each one with a hole at the back of its head, probably the work of a weasel. Only one little duck remained, and I took jolly good care it didn't get pinched. Three months after I sold it for two shillings, making the large profit of one shilling for my pocket money. One strange thing was, father never noticed the decrease of his corn and meal."

DRY BONES!

It is the custom at a certain banking-house to make up the various bags of silver into brown-paper parcels, each containing one hundred pounds. One day when the reserve cash was being checked, the bank porter was coming from the house portion of the premises carrying some bones and scraps made up in a brown-paper parcel exactly like those containing the silver. The porter was called to perform some duty, and he hastily put down his burden by the reserve silver lying on the cashier's desk. While he was away the chief cashier piled away his reserve cash on it the bones and scraps. The porter sought them in due course, but in vain, and kept silence, perhaps thinking he was the victim of a practical joke. At the next counting of the reserve it was discovered to be one hundred pounds over, and to be over in the cash causes as great a consternation in a well-regulated bank as to be short. After a recount and all manner of checkings and balancings from the last balance weighing was resorted to. As soon as one of the packages was on the scale, it was found sadly wanting, and on being opened——. At this point the tale passes from the region of mystery to that of imagination.

NEW CURE FOR HAY FEVER.

The very latest thing in cures for hay fever is "cold-storage." It comes, as one might almost have guessed, from across the Atlantic. A gentleman who was a great victim to hay fever happened one summer to spend two hours in the refrigerating hold of a steamer. This cured him, and he had no further attacks that summer. Thenceforward, whenever an attack threatened, he beat a hasty retreat to a cold-storage chamber, and was cured. The idea, says the *Hospital*, is simple and pretty, but still in its infancy and awaiting judgment. It is quite likely to be as successful as other cures, with the single exception of a sea voyage. This our contemporary has never known to fail.

A PROPOS DE CHAPEAUX.

[The Labour M.P.s have been presented with identical hats.]

[Many ladies are wearing paper hats.]

I.

Your hats will help no doubt
The mission that is Labour's:
In Socialistic days
This scheme will not amaze—
You need not be found out
If you annex your neighbour's.

II.

That you can take a hint
Is very clear, oh draper:
Most fitting this new [illegible]
In journalistic days—
Her dress is made of print,
Her hat is made of paper.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ANGRY LADY GYMNASTS.

Without the tinsel or the limelight, lady acrobats and performers met in good numbers at the Hotel Provence, Leicestersquare, to protest against the Dangerous Performances Bill, and to defend their right to risk their lives. Miss Peck, of the International Music Hall Artistes' Association, who presided, said the Bill would mean the abolition of thousands of gymnastic and acrobatic acts. It proposed that the dangerous character of performances should be judged by the police or the magistrates, and all knew how competent those people were. (Laughter.) If a magistrate were to try to turn three double somersaults he would probably break his neck; it was only people who had been specially trained to the work who were able fairly to jugde whether any performance was or was not dangerous. It was not the case that there had been many accidents to women. Among trained performers there were very few accidents at all, and a very small percentage even of those happened to women. If the Bill became law, women performers deprived of their livelihood would not alone be the sufferers. Many women gymnasts played in troupes or with their husbands, and if the woman's part was cut out it would ruin the show. The contemplated extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act rendered the Bill quite unnecessary, because when managers were made responsible for the results of accidents they would be very chary of engaging really dangerous "turns."

NOT A RISKY PROFESSION.

Miss Peck then proceeded to read letters from absent performers, expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting. A granddaughter of Mr. Lord George Sanger, who said she had been a circus-rider and acrobat all her life without having met with any serious accident, considered acrobatic performances no more dangerous than riding on electric trams or motor-omnibuses. She prophesied starvation to hundreds if the Bill was passed. A letter signed by the entire Trapnell Family urged that it was ridiculous to deal under the same heading with a girl who walked on her hands and another who "looped the loop." Mr. Phillips, writing from Newport on behalf of his wife and himself, declared that gymnasts' work was not so dangerous as that of steeplejacks. "Why" he concluded, "should we be pauperized through the evil designs of some fanatic." Loud applause which greeted the reading of these epistles was renewed when Miss Eva Gore-Booth, of the Manchester and Salford Women's Trade Council, rose to address the meeting. Women, she said, were at the mercy of Parliament because they had no votes. Out of the 7,800,000 performances given within the last five years there had only been six serious accidents, and of those only two happened to women. The Government had therefore no right to call theirs a dangerous profession, yet they would pass that Bill unless its opponents made themselves unpleasant.

LOW OPINIONS OF THE BENCH.

Miss Kitty Marion dubbed the Bill "a cruel, wicked shame." She moved "that the meeting protest most strongly against the Bill, and appeal to the Government not to abolish the profession of gymnast as the Bill must do if it were carried." Miss Kaufman seconded, and Miss King May, who represented an association of gymnastic teachers, argued that the measure empowered magistrates, with no technial knowledge whatever, to condemn even an entertainment given by a girls' gymnastic club to raise funds for paying the rent of a practice-room. Some magistrates were quite capable of putting that vote into force simply because they were prejudiced against short

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 13/16	=	+ 1/8
2½ per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	=	+ 1-4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/16	=	+ 1/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 7/8	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	29 13/16	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	64 5-8	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47 3/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 1/4	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3/8	=	"
7 day market loans	2 2/8	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £160,000
Gold to do £80,000
Silver to Hongkong £30,000

WHEAT—Quiet.
RAPESEED—
Brown 46 3/4 + 1/4 A.-S. done steady.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1/4 A.-S. sellers steady.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5/8.
ARRIVAL—
Steamer Imani.

IN LIVERPOOL—Holidays until Tuesday.

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	5000
Spot	5·26— 1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	3,000
Futures closed	steady

Aug.-Sept. 5·06 plus 2	Sept.-Oct. 5·61 plus 1	Oct.-Nov. 5·58 plus 1
Nov.-Dec. 5·58 plus 2	Dec.-Jan. 5·58 plus 2	Jan.-Feb. 5·59 plus 1
Feb.-Mar. 5·61 plus 2	Mar.-Apr. 5·63 plus 2	Apr.-May. 5·64 plus 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90
Futures, month of Dec.	10·2—29
Do. month of March	10·19—28

* Declined owing to bearish Government monthly report and bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1/2—1/8
Futures, month of Oct.	9·90—28
Do. month of Dec.	9·93—29
Tone at close	barely steady.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 82·9 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	30,000
Do. Sold on speculation	1,000
Do. Sold for exportation	2,000
Do. forwarded to Consumers	60,000
Do. Actual Exports	4,000
Do. Week's Imports	22,000
Do. Stock	5,52,000
Afloat American	30,000
Do. Indian	4,000

NEW-YORK.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	35,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
" Continent	28,000
Stock at U. S. ports	2,01,000
" Interior "	1,40,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 3rd Aug.

Cotton	3,342 bales.
Wheat	21,425 cwts.
Linseed	1,601 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,611 "
Gingellyseed	212 "
Poppyseed	13 "
Groundnuts	43 "
Castorseed	2,079 "
Rice	26,772 "
Myrabolams	422 "
Cottonseed	4,357 "
Mowraseed	1,135 "
Gram	3,014 "
Joowar	13,111 "
Maize	246 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 37,600.
Gold Coin Rs. 37,500.
Silver Bullion Rs. 4,01,552.
347 Bars, Silver.
Ex steamer Persia from London.

BOMBAY SATURDAY.

All local markets are closed to-day on account of Cocoanut holiday. The Agricultural Bureau report received this morning gives the average condition of the cotton crop 82·9 per cent. against 83·3 in June and 84·6 in May. This compares as follows with the previous 5 years.

	May.	June.	July.
1906	84·6	83·3	82·9
1905	77·2	77	74·9
1904	83·0	88	91·6
1903	74·1	77·1	79·7
1902	95·1	84·7	81·9
1901	81·5	81·1	77·2

And the following is the final condition on the 1st October of the previous 5 years.

1905	71·2
1904	75·8
1903	65·1
1902	58·3
1901	61·4

It will be seen from these comparisons that August and September are very critical months in forming the crop.

The immediate result of the publication of the report is a heavy fall in futures in America. The Liverpool Market was doubtless closed before the receipt of the report and we have to wait until the arrival of Tuesday's opening telegram to see what effect it will have on Liverpool, this market being closed for the August Bank holiday until Tuesday morning.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

The following are the proceedings of the fiftieth ordinary general Meeting of the Shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Held at the Bank Office, Simla, on Tuesday, the 31st July.

Present. Mr. J. Elston, in the Chair, Mr. E. J. Buck, Mr. A. Craddock, M. W. L. Dallas, Mr. W. E. Fleming, Mr. E. M. Hearn, Mr. H. W. Orange, C. I. E., Mr. B. Bevan Petman, Major N. Tyacke, R.A.M.C., Colonel G. F. Wilson, R.E., and Mr. A. M. Ker. And by proxy, Major F. E. D. Amesbury, Mr. S. Armstrong, Genl. Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C.M., Col. F. E. Blyth, Sir E. C. Buck, K.C.S.I., Mr. C. Dhanjibhoy, C.I.E., Mr. James Douglas, C.I.E., Mr. E. J. R. Dyer, Mr. R. H. Fendall, Mr. A. J. Fluke, Mr. L. B. Goad, Col. C. W. I. Harrison, Mrs. P. M. Hunter, Mr. James Hunter, Mr. J. P. Kelly, Mrs. C. Kemp, Mr. W. A. E. Lake, Mr. G. H. LeMaistre, Mr. T. C. Lewis, Col. C. P. Lukis, Mr. J. B. Macdonald, Mrs. A. Meakin, Capt. G. A. Meakin, Mr. D. E. McCracken, The Hon'ble Mr. A. McRobert, Mr. C. Bevan Petman, Mr. N. Priestley, Mr. G. D. Prussia, Mr. W. T. Radford, Mr. M. P. Schembry, Col. J. Robertson, C.I.E., Mrs. M. Tullock, Sir James Walker, C.I.E., Major C. Wigram, M.V.O., and Mr. L. Wyhmper.

The notice convening the meeting, and the Directors, Report having been taken as read, the Chairman, Elston, said,

Gentlemen—In submitting the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Account for the year ending 30th June 1906, I have again much pleasure in congratulating the Shareholders on the continued prosperity of the Bank; our business is steadily progressing and the Fixed and Floating Deposits show an increase of 27 lacs during the year. Our steady Dividend of 12 per cent, and our continued addition to the Reserve Fund, are evidently appreciated by investors, as our shares are now quote higher than at any time since the formation of the Bank.

The Net Profit for the past year Rs. 2,91,000 is the higest on record, and is Rs. 45,000 in excess of the previous year.—this with the amount brought forward gives a divisible surplus of Rs. 3,25,591; from which an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. was declared on 31st December last. The Directors now propose a further dividend to Shareholders at the same rate,—and addition of Rs. 50,000, to the Reserve Fund —the transfer to Bad Debts of Rs. 25,000,—a bonus of a month's pay to the Staff, and to carry forward the balance Rs. 39,642 to next account.

The Accounts and Investments of the Bank at Head Office and Branches have, as usual, been thoroughly examined by the Directors, who are satisfied with the result.

In Submitting a resolution for increase of remuneration, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month, the Directors desire to bring to notice of the Meeting, that when the present fees were fixed in 1889, the working Capital of the Bank was 85 lacs, it is now 368 lacs, involving largely increased responsibilities.

Our thanks are due to the entire Staff of the Bank, for the very satisfactory manner in which their work has been performed.

My remarks would not be complete without a reference to Sir James Walker, who came out to India and spent several months with us during last cold weather, when, as Chairman of Directors, he rendered the Bank signal service by his knowledge and advice regarding its affairs. We are all much indebted to him for his valuable help, and for the interest he always takes in the Bank.

Mr. McCracken having left India resigns his seat on the Board, and Mr. W. L. Dallas offers himself for election in his place.

I now propose the adoption of the Report an Accounts and will have pleasure in answering any questions relating thereto.

The following Resolutions were then put before the Meeting and carried unanimously, Viz :—

1.—That the Directors' Report and Statements of Account, duly audited, for the year ended 30th June 1906, be adopted, and the disposal of the Profits, as therein recommended, be confirmed.

2.—That the remuneration fixed by Article 68 for services of Directors be enhanced :—(*a*). By increasing the monthly sum payable to each Director from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. (*b*). Also by paying a sum of Rs. 2,500 to Mr. J. Elston, as a special fee for services rendered.

3.—That Mr. J. Elston, (who retires by rotation,) be re-elected a Director.

4.—That Mr. W. L. Dallas be elected a Director.

5.—That Messrs. Meugens King and Simson, Chartered Accountants, be re-elected Auditors for the year.

6. That the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Directors, Manager, and Officers of the Bank, for the satisfactory conduct of the Bank's affairs.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

A PARSEE VEGETARIAN DINNER.

For some years past, Mr. K. R. Cama, Khan Bahadurs D. R. Chichgar and Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, and others have been organising a vegetarian dinner in the Albless Baug, once a year in the Parsee month of Bahman, which is attended by large numbers of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and at which social amenities are interchanged and addresses are delivered on useful topics of the times. It has become an annual celebration, and does some good among those who attend it. This year's dinner was given yesterday in the Albless Baug, in which a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen participated. In the morning a sacred "jusson" or thanksgiving ceremony was performed under the immediate directions of Erved E. K. Antia, of the Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Madressa, assisted by four Erveds, *i.e.* those who have undergone the grand ordination ceremony among Zoroastrians. This was followed by a prayer, specially prepared for the occasion, in which the whole assembly joined. Mr. K. J. B. Wadia and Miss Motlibai Batliwalla delivered short addresses on the "Aims of Life." This portion of the proceeding was presided over by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, an excellent speaker and elocutionist, who has made himself known as an enthusiastic Theosophist, who also delivered an interesting address as the chairman. At noon a special vegetarian dinner was served, after which sacred songs and music afforded amusement to the guests. After taking tea and cakes, the assembly separated about 5 p. m.

GRASS WIDOW.

(A Lament–by Autolycus.)

I.

We love her : she is young and sweet,
We've mostly worshipped at her feet,
When Love was kind—
Her virtues everyone can see,
And, to her faults, well, let us be
A little blind.

II.

She dresses very well, of course,
And borrows oft my favourite horse
And screws him—
(If once a treasured horse you get
Beneath a lady's saddle set,
You'll lose him.)

III.

If she rode constantly with me,
I'd sacrifice my poor old "Gee,"
Fetlocks and all :
She doesn't, she goes forth with Jones,
Bangs "Hiawatha" o'er the stones,
And I feel small.

IV.

At Lady Hoity Toity's dance
I thought, at last, I'd got a chance
Off Jones to score—
"A valse? Of course! I've kept you five"—
I trod on air (as I'm alive)
She cut me four!

V.

The truth is, that young masher Jones :
(May asses wild dance on his bones :)
Is fair to see ;
While she is young, with flaxen hair,
In fact they make a handsome pair :
And look at me!

VI.

I'd like to be that amorous 'sub,'
Young Jones, who never wins a 'rub'
And many a quid owes :
And still to have the charm of face—
The youth—and cheek to make the pace
With grassy widows.

—*The Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	1	0	12
E Mazagaon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	52
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	18
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	7	5	161
Same date last year	10	9	70

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
16	17

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	0	1	9
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	15
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	4	4	143
Total plague deaths to date	133,520		
Same date last year	9	10	2

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
14	15

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THAT branch of scientific work which is connected with exact measurement excites very little public attention. To the man it often appears unprofitable, and even pedantic, to spend a lifetime in pursuit of a degree of accuracy represented by four or five or even more places of decimals. It cannot be denied that there is sometimes a justification for criticism of this kind. Almost all scientific work has this limitation, that after the laps of ten or twenty years, the path towards improving upon its accuracy becomes easy. Indeed, the investigator himself could usually improve upon it greatly if he was prepared to set to work again at once in the light of the exprience he has gained. Usually human perseverance does not reach to the point of this, and perhaps that is well. The ground is in no way deteriorated by lying fallow for a time, and other problems often press for the attention of those competent to deal with them.

Those reasons are sufficient for not attempting too much in pushing accuracy of measuremet, particularly where there is no question of special interest which accurate measurement will make it possible to answer. In the matter of high temperature measurement, however, there is certainly no room for the reproach that superfluous refinement has been aimed at. From some recent determinations made by Dr. Harker at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, there is good reason to believe that at white heat our methods of measuring temperature are so defective as to be 60deg. Centigrade from the truth. It is, of course, important to be able to determine temperatures over as large a range as possible, both for scientific and for technical purposes. We shall attempt to give some outline of modern methods for accomplishing this.

It will be evident that a mercury thermometer is not applicable. Mercury boils at a very moderate temperature, and glass gets soft at or below a red heat. The standard of reference at high temperature is a thermometer with air or nitrogen as the expanding fluid. Up to the present time it has not been found possible to use such thermometers much above the melting-point of cast iron. The difficulty is to find any vessel to serve as the thermometer bulb which will stand such temperature without softening, and without losing its air tightness. Even if this difficulty could be overcome the air thermometer is too cumbrous an instrument to be serviceable for use in a factory or workshop. For practical use at very high temperatures an electrical method is far preferable. Two wires, of dissimilar metal, both very infusible, are twisted together. When this junction is heated an electro-motive force is developed between its two ends, and by measuring this electro-motive force the temperature can be determined. By a device of this kind Dr. Harker has been able to determine the melting-point of platinum. He makes a thermo-junction of platinum with another metal still more refractory, and determines by comparison with an air thermometer, the relationship between temperature and electro-motive force. He then heats it in a special furnance until the platinum wire melts. When this happens the electric circuit is broken, and the electro-motive force vanishes. By measuring the electro-motive force at the last moment the melting-point of platinum is found. His value is 1710 C, which is 708 less than had been supposed from previous measurements.

It will be of great value to know definitely a point so high up on the scale of temperature as the melting-point of platinum. Dr. Harker's success in this work depends chiefly on the ingenious design of the furnace used to heat the thermojunction. Many will be familiar with Nernst's electric lamp, in which a rod composed of metallic oxides is made to glow by the current, instead of the usual carbon filament. Dr. Harker's furnace is practically a huge Nernst lamp, the filament being, not a rod, but a hollow tube of oxides of magnesia and rare earths. Inside this tube, the thermojunction is placed and by regulating the electric current by a resistance the temperature can be controlled to a nicety. It is found advantageous to heat the tube to a bright red beat initially by putting it in an auxiliary furnace, and to avoid in this way the necessity of passing excessively large currents through the tube of oxides.

Glass is commonly regarded as the perfection of an air-tight partition. It is not a little disturbing to experimenters to find that they are no longer justified in feeling this confidence in it. It was observed, a few years back, by Villard that quartz glass—glass, that is, which contains only silica and no metallic constituents—if heated in a gas flame would let the hydrogen of the flame through quite freely. Common glass, which is much more easily melted than quartz-glass, is now shown by M. Berthelot, the well-known French chemist—and politician—to do the same, though only near its softening temperature. It seems probable that the phenomenon is somewhat of the nature of what is called osmosis, and is analogous to the soaking of air through indiarubber, which was investigated many years ago by Graham. Graham found that oxygen penetrated indiarubber much more easily than nitrogen did, and he actually proposed this as a practical way of separating oxygen from the air. It would seem that glass, too, at a high temperature, lets oxygen through more easily. Graham thought that his observations were best interpreted by theory that indiarubber membrane dissolved the gases on one side, that they passed through its substance in a dissolved condition, and came out of solution on the other side. The behaviour of hot glass is not improbably similar.

A correspondent calls attention to an interesting haul made by the cable ship Cambria while repairing the cable between Jamaica and Colon this spring. The grapnel brought up what is described as a huge branch of tree-like growth. When the surface was cleaned it was found to have a brilliant black polished appearence. And it still retains this polished ebon-like surface after several months. It is noticed also to have a laminated structure.

Some who have seen this interesting specimen pronounce it to be black coral and our correspondent asks, "Is there a black coral?" The coral familiar to most of us is either red or white, but there is a group of corals known as the Zoantharia Sclerobasica, the Antipathidæ, or black corals of which the hard part or corallum, is black chiefly found it the warmer oceans although some occur in the Arctic and some of the species range to great depths. And we note in connection with these facts the specimen in question came from 415 fathioms about 60 miles south of Jamaica.

The black corals differ from the more familiar red and white species in some important particulars. In the latter the corallum is secreted by the individual zooids which from the colony and consists of carbonate of calcium, with a small quantity of magnesium carbonate in some cases. In the black coarls the individual zooids or polypes do not secrete the corallum, this being done by the common flesh, or cœnosarc, which unites them. The corallum moreover in the black corals is not of a calcareous, but rather of a horny nature. These corals may be simple but they are frequently branched in a plant-like manner. The corallar also frequently has a laminated structure.

It is noted that the specimem obtained by the Cambria was covered by red sliine, and this agrees with the fact that the cœnosare, or common flesh of the black corals is dread over the hard corallum in a thin layer, investing it like the bark of a tree. In this layer of common flesh the minute polypes are embedded at intervals. The surface of the coral may be smooth, although in many species it is covered by minute spines.

It is stated that the island of Broughton, where Dr. Danysz's work is to be commenced on an experimental scale: is being stocked with domestic animals as well as rabbits, in order to test whether the former are affected by this virus or not. If it is found to be harmless to them, the work will be carried out on a large scale over the affected areas. It should be remembered, however, that Pasteur showed long ago, and it has since been confirmed by many other workers that a virus may alter its character. Thus Pasteur showed that a virus passed through a series of animals of one species might lose its virulent, while passed through a series of another species it might be rendered more virulent. He also showed that the viruience might be increasd, or diminished, by altering the conditions of culture in artificial media. It is difficult to predict all the possible effects which might result from such an undertaking as Dr. Danysz is about to carry out under the Australian Government.

The Situtunga which has recently been added to the South Kensington Museum is a species of Bush-Buck, sometimes known as the Water Tragelaph. It is said to be the first specimen exhibited in the museum. The species was discovered by Speke in the swamps of Victoria Nyanza in 1861, and named after him Tragelephas Spekei. The specimen now in the museum was shot by Captain J. Harrington in North-eastern Rhodesia. The species frequents the papyrus swamps of the great African lakes, and its hoofs are greatly elongated to fit it for life under such conditions. Tragelephas is one of the few genera in which the females are hornless.

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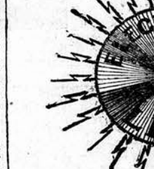

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Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

* * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and thorough circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic ; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a flush to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

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(Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years, I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days, I have used the Herculex. I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES:

(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon.

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld. Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hi. toola & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine. Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smoulder.

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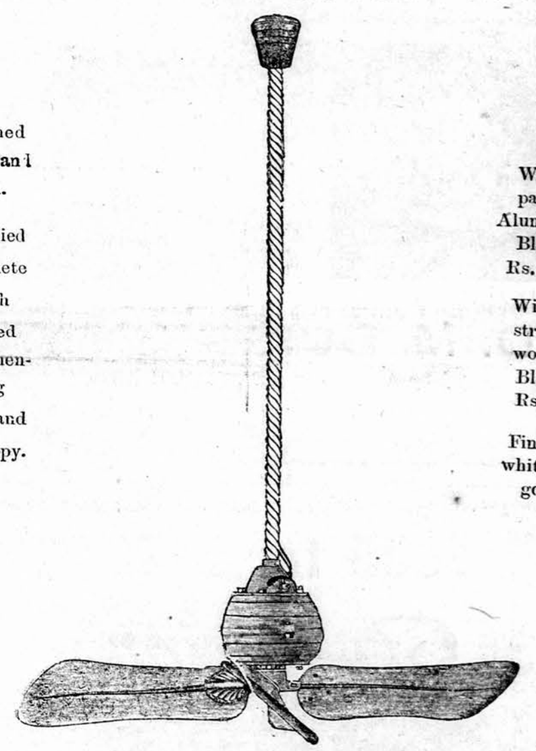

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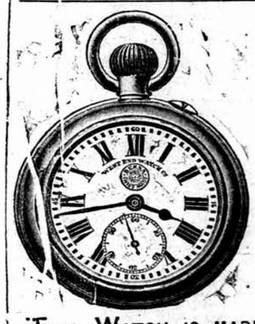

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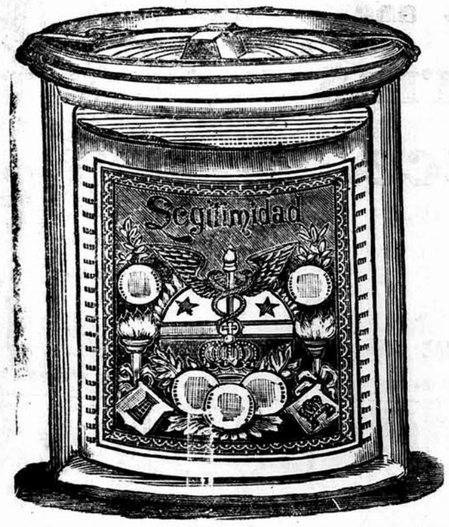

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B. G. 1203.
Prize Cup with Plinth. Height 13½ ins., Rs. 133.

B. G. 1199.
Handsome Prize Cup. Capacity 2 pints, Rs. 183

B. G. 1200.
Rs. 450, 12 inches diameter. Fluted and Embossed presentation bowl, with Plinth.

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B. G. 1209.
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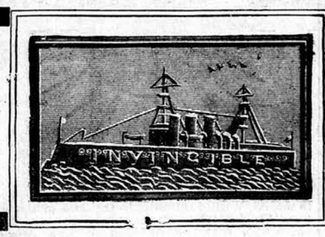

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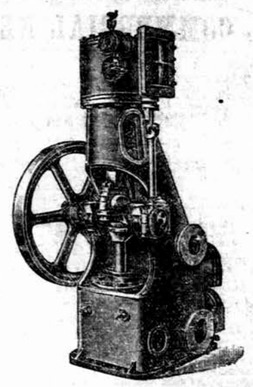

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Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION.

BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1906.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The pressure distribution has again become rather less abnormal but the Bombay Monsoon, although its wind velocity is fairly high has given very little rain, except in the extreme South. The activity of the Bay Monsoon has been limited by pressure distribution to Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma, in the former area its rainfall decreased slightly. From Burma no information has been received, except from Akyab, Diamond Island, and Tavoy, where the amounts of rainfall have been ¼ inch, 1/2 and 2 inches. In North-East India there has been light to moderate and nearly general rain. The chief amounts are:—Chittagong 2 inches, Cherrapoonjee 12, Dhubri and Mymensingh 2 inches, and Jalpaiguri 4 inches. The cloud has decreased in the Coast districts and Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere the skies remain completely overcast. The temperature is slightly above normal in the Southern districts and defect in other areas. In the Gangetic plain the precipitation has diminished considerably; only few light falls have been reported from the United Provinces and the East Punjab, but in the Central Provinces there has been a slight increase. Cakrata had 2 inches and Sim'a 1 inch. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab and in Rajputana, but has risen slightly in the United Provinces. The air has become drier in Sind and the clouds humidity have increased in the Punjab, and in the United Provinces the clouds, however, have decreased. The skies are still heavily overcast in the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Gujarat. In the Peninsula, precipitation has been confined to the Southern half, where there has been considerable increase, the rainfall being light in local. The air has become damper in the Southern half of the Madras Coast, while cloud increased on the West Coast, and the skies are moderately clouded. In India the temperature has risen on the West Coast, Madras and Deccan, and has fallen on the East Coast. Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma Coast and North-East India. Local rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Konkan Coast and South India, and some rain in the United Provinces, submontane Punjab and Central India. The Mail steamship reported fresh to strong monsoon, with considerable seatand swell from 52 east to 62; thence to arrival in Bombaay yesterday morning moderate to fresh monsoon with moderate to considerable sea. There has been no important change since last week, the conditions being approximately normal.

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

In Bombay the monsoon is weaker than usual and in the Peninsula the rainfall accordingly has been scanty. In Northern India owing to trough and low pressure close to the hills and relatively the low pressure in the South-West and Punjab the rainfall due to Bombay current has been confined chiefly to East-Punjab Submontane and the United Provinces. The Bay current and widespread rain in Burma has maintained its strength in India. In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general to light. The largest amounts are two inches in Mandalay and one and a half in Akyab. The cloud has increased and the skies are heaviely overcast. In North-East India the rainfall has been light to moderate in amount, and has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal, Assam, local in Bengal and Bihar, while in Chota Nagpur, and Orissa few falls have occured. Dibregarh reports one and half inches, Silchar two, Cherrapoonjee four, Mymensingh, and Berhampore one and half, Bogra two, and Jalpaiguri one and a half.

The skies are still thickly clouded. In Submontane United Provinces and in East Punjab light to moderate nearly general rain has fallen and from South Rajputana and Gujarat few light falls have been reported. Bahraich and Bareilly had one and half inches, Ambala and Simla two. Cloud has decreased in Gujarat and the skies heavily overcast in the United Provinces, Submontane Punjab. On Konkan Cost light to nearly general rainfall has occurred and only few light falls in the remainder of the peninsula. Cloud has increased slightly in Malabar Coast. Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam and West Coast, local rain in Bengal, Behar, Submontane, the United Provinces and East Punjab, and some rain in South Rajputana Peninsula excluding West Coast. At Mauritins the pressure is again fallen rapidly to tenth inch in defect. but at Seychelles and Zanzibar the barometer is risen, the pressure is practically normal and the rainfall like that of last week has been insignificant. Winds are of normal strength in Zanzibar, but is considerably weaker than usual in other stations. The change in pressure is favourable for Indian rainfall.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts	Fort, In.	Fort, Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered.....	34	91	33	09	36	00	31	53
Sunday 5th Aug. 1906.....	0	07	0	05	0	00	00	30
Total....	34	98	33	14	36	33	31	83
Total fall to 5th Aug. '05..	26	62	27	85	27	12	22	43
Total fall to 5th Aug. '04..	33	00	35	61	33	25	28	59

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
0 6	29 46	33 82	22 52

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. & P. S. N. Co's. Steamer Mozaffari Captain T. L. Molony, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Jedah *via* Aden, reports having experienced from longitude 54-30 to 57-00 degree strong monsoon with high sea thence to Bombay moderate S. W. monsoon and moderate sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June. date.
Bushire	29·393	NW	..	..	..	..	....	0·07	0·00
Jask	29·479	E	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	— ·06
Muscat	29·398	NW	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·16
Aden	29·679	S	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·10
Lahore	29·5 8	ESE	7	91·4	81·3	80	....	3·42	—5·53
Sirsa	29·555	SW	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	3·17	—3·27
Delhi	29·591	SW	6	84·2	71·6	91	....	13·93	+0·71
Agra	29·6 7	SW	4	80·0	73·9	95	....	2·42	—2·40
Cawnpore	29·638	SW	6	82·9	76·7	91	0·03	17·47	+0·89
Allahabad	29·616	W	6	82·6	77·0	82	0·18	14·42	—5·69
Jhansi.....	29·671	WSW	4	85·2	77·1	96	....	14·92	—5·23
Jacobabad	29· 1	SSE	6	117·1	84·3	64	....	0·03	—1·52
Karachi	29·589	W	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—3·29
Jeypore	29·651	WSW	13	95·7	81·1	60	....	6·83	—5·81
Ajmere	29·676	SW	21	92·4	79·5	71	....	11·68	+ 0·44
Deesa	29·673	SSW	25	90·3	77·1	83	0·05	7·50	—6·03
Ahmedabad ..	29·7 2	S W	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	23·79	+ 3·29
Bhuj	29·644	WSW	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	9·11	—0·66
Jamnagar	29·682	SW	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	14·10	—2·03
Dwarka	29·671	S W	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	7·76	....
Rajkot.....	29·701	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	....	12·42	— 4·82
Bhavnagar Para.	29·732	SW	19	96·3	81·5	68	....	14·86	+4·66
Veraval	29·721	SW	33	85·6	82·7	80	....	14·05	+1·26
Neemuch	29·719	WSW	21	83·5	77·2	67	....	15·25	+ 0·22
Indore.....	29·798	NW	17	83·1	73·1	78	0·25	25·20	+8·72
Sangor	29·728	WSW	17	81·4	74·6	80	0·11	26·69	+0·19
Jubbulpore ..	29·753	WSW	8	82·9	74·3	87	....	39·93	—1·66
Hoshangabad...	29·737	SW	8	87·0	75·8	84	0·03	23·56	+0·44
Khandwa	29·766	WSW	13	85·2	74·6	84	....	21·81	+6·33
Raipur	29·746	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	....	23·29	—3·37
Nagpur	29·768	WSW	15	85·2	75·5	79	....	33·56	+8·73
Amraoti	29·797	W	1	85·6	72·8	91	....	22·56	+4·81
Akola	29·774	S	12	86·0	73·3	67	....	22·92	+5·93
Surat	29·75	S	15	87·1	78·6	98	....	29·11	—8·14
Malegaon	29·797	SW	16	85·9	73·3	76	0·03	10·35	+ 0·55
Bombay	29·897	WSW	15	87·1	81·5	81	....	31·38	—16·44
Poona	29·835	W W	24	84·6	71·3	82	0· 4	13·83	+ 1·47
Ahmednagar ..	29·857	SW	17	87·9	79·2	69	0· 3	9·22	+ 1·19
Aurangabad ..	29·8 3	SW	22	87·8	71·0	78	....	18·49	....
Sholapur.....	29·846	SW	23	91·2	75·0	69	....	7·51	—1·66
Ratnagiri	29·846	SW	10	85·8	78·4	83	....	65·58	— 3·70
Bijapur	29·826	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	....	6·75	+0·98
Belgaum.....	29·856	W	23	79·3	68·3	81	0·39	22·61	—3·76
Mormugao....	29·868	N	11	87·5	80·4	78	0·06	62·40	+4·10
Karwar	29·879	Calm	..	....	....	..	0· 7	68·02	—9·27
Mangalore	29·908	ESE	...	....	....	..	0·20	75·21	0·12
Calicut	29·899	Calm	5	86·7	76·2	90	0·03	66·83	—6·54
Cochin	29·893	Calm	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·56	55·18	+0·85
Bangalore	29·905	WSW	12	84·8	65·8	80	....	1· 4	+3·42
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·829	W	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	12·60	+0·63
Mansulipatam..	29·792	WNW	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	12·27	+ 1·72
Bellary	29·852	W	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	6·37	+2·52
Cuddapah	29·838	W	6	96·2	80·9	60	0·18	11·1	+3·45
Madras	29·824	W	7,	99·0	77·0	58	.....	8·43	+1·55
Coimbatore ..	29·886	SW	11	89·4	71·6	96	.. .	1·89	—·08
Trichinopoly ..	29·847	Calm	8	101·1	80·3	53	0·49	3·61	+0·58
Nagapatam ..	29·818	WSW	11	101·4	81·5	53	1·05	7·43	+3·71
Colombo	29·885	WSW	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	7·09	—5·45

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been large showing a brisk to rapid rise over the whole area.

Winds are south-westerly to north-wksterly at most of the reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Neemuch, Veraval and Deesa.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Only eighteen stations report rain, out of which as many as twelve report under a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—Pressure is abnormally high and only local scattered rain is to be expected.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

A *Times* correspondent telegraphed from St Petersburg on July 13:—It is rumoured that the Czar, in the friendliest manner, has asked King Edward to postpone the British naval visit to a more propitious moment.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs:—St Petersburg, July 13.—The visit of the British Fleet to Russian ports has been postponed by common accord until a more propitious time, probably until next year. The initiative in this decison came from the Russian side. It is pointed out that the projected visit had been welcomed with lively satisfaction by the Russian Government which saw in it an expression of sympathy for Russia on the part of Great Britain. Unfortunately, it is added, certain political parties in Great Britain and Russia fomented sharp agitation with a view to connecting the visit with questions of Russian internal politics. The firm and loyal statements made by the British Minister for Foreign affairs brought the questien back so its proper ground and were appreciated in St. Petersburg at their proper value. Nevertheless, in view of the political crisis now passing over Russia, the Russian Government could not help foreseeing that the arrival of British ships might give rise to a recrudescence of the agitation and to incidents of a nature to harm future relations between Great Britain and Russia.

Very cordial telegrams have been exchanged between King Edward and the Emperor Nicholas.

In the Duma, last Friday motions to the effect that the President send a reply to a greeting from members of the British House of Commens, and that six deputies be elected by the House to attend the forthcoming inter-Parliamentary Conference in London, were carried by overwhelming majorities.

Discussing (July 13) the prospects of the formation of a Constitutional Democratic Ministry a *Times* correspondent remaked:—It is more than probable that if the negotiations for a Constitutional Democratic Administration assume a definite phase the question of *personal* will become the subject of mutual arrangements and concessions. There can, indeed, be none on matters of principle or policy, but there is yet no absolute certainty that the Constitutional Democrats will be summoned, and it is within the bounds of probability that the resignation of the Goremykin Ministry, which, in spite of semi-official contradictions, must be regarded as an accomplished fact, may lead merely to a rearrangement of bureaucratic office-holders.

On Sunday the same correspondent expressed a belief that the formation of a Constitutional Democrat Cabinet was only a question of hours, if not an accomplished fact. This was to be expected after the failure of the Goremykin Cabinet to recover its seat in the saddle with the aid of the Council of the Empire.

Reports of peasant disturbances, collisions with the troops, and indications of military disaffection have been received in St. Petersburg from various quarters.

St. Petersburg Julp 13 General Kozloff, a writer on military subjects, who resembles General Trepoff in appearance, was shot in a public park to-day.

St. Petersburg, July 14 (*Reuter*).—The Council of the Empire to-day rejected the ministerial Bill concerning the measures to be adopted to alleviate the famine, and adopted by 72 votes to 45 the Bill passed by the Duma providing for the expenditure of 15,000,000 roubles (*1,500,000l.*) during July for the purchase of seed corn and provisions for the population which has suffered from the bad harvests.

July 15.—The Opposition Press is jubilant concerning the defeat of the Government in the Council of the Empire, and says that the Council was the last refuge of the Minister, who have now no option but to resign, and that the vote must be regarded as a final vote of want of confidence on the part of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 15 (*Reuter*).—From different standpoints the newspapers approve of the postponement of the visit of the British Fleet.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that it is convinced that the postponement of the visit will not prejudice the consolidation and development of friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia, while unfortunate incidents might have arisen had the visit taken place through the criminal masses seizing the occasion to make hostile demonstrations and even to commit outrages. Moreover, adds the journal, the present is not the time for fetes.

M. Brianchaninoff, writing in the *Strana*, that the visit were better postponed until the memory of Bialystok has faded and the men in authority enjoy the confidence of the Russian Parliament. Time, of course, will not be lost by the Emperor William, but it will be for Russian public opinion to determine the relative advantages of *rapprochements* with Great Britain and with Germany.

Vashe Zhizn remarks that although the pill of the Russian Government has been gilded, it is very bitter all the same. The golden dreams of the British bureaucracy as to the opening of the pockets

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capitalists have been destroyed, and the Government of Russia has been placed on the same level as that of Turkey.

As regards foreign opinion on this question, the *Vossische Zeitung* expresses the opinion that the reform party in Russia will regard the postponement of the British naval visit as their first victory in the domain of international politics. Similarly, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which concurs in this view, observes :—

"The incident of the British naval visit shows that the influence of the Duma upon the Government is asserting itself more and more, and that foreign policy and foreign relations are likewise subject to this influence. It would, therefore, be well if this circumstance received attention elsewhere—for example, in Berlin—and if foreign Governments were to reckon more seriously than they have done hitherto with the powerful factor which has arisen beside the Czar and his Ministers. The Duma is finding its feet and is pursuing a policy of its own."

Paris, July 15.—The serious organs of the French Press are practically unanimous in expressing their regret on learning that the visit of the British Fleet to Russia has been postponed, says the *Times* correspondent At the same time they give full credit to Sir Edward Grey for the *habilete superieue* with which he referred recently to the object of this visit—these are the works of the *Temps*—and they recognise that the adjaurnment, which is looked upon after all as an act of prudence, is entirely due to Russian initiative and in no wise affects the mutual desire for a *rapprochement*. Th- *Debats* ventures to suggest that the Russian Governe ment did not feel prepared to draw up a fresh protocol involving the recognition of the Duma, and it speaks of this attitude as "deplorable indecision."

On Monday the *Times* correspondent telegraphed that the expectations of a Constitutional Democratic Ministry were once more deferred, and Sunday's rumours proved to have been unfounded. They were based on an intimation received by M. Mouromtseff, the President of the Duma, that his presence would be requested at Peterhof, but nothing came of it. The correspondent thinks that the murder of General Kozloff may have influenced the Czar, and regards the outlook as very serious. He is of opinion that the Constitutional Democrats are losing ground under the stress of the revolutionary impetus.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (*Times*).—According to an eye-witness of the murder of General Kozloff, the revolutionary who shot him first consulted a photograph, and as he drew his revolver a voice was heard from the crowd. "That is not he." This was evidently a warning from the assassin's accomplice, but he gave no heed.

General Kozloff's wife, who is a descendant of the great Suvaroff, saw the murder and pursued the assassin. She said to him:—"Why have you done this!" He replied:—"I have done what was necessary." General Kozloff was very well known in society. He was generally called "le beau Kozloff," and bore a considerable resemblance to General Trepoff.

Baku, July 15 (*Reuter*).—The anarchists here are issuing proclamations urging the workmen to speak in the language of bullets and bombs. The proclamations are signed "Red Hundred." The town is completely terrorised. The police refuse to perform their duties and ask for the aid of military patrols.

One Tuesday the *Times* correspondent telegraphed that, according to information from Peterhof, the position of the Goremykin Ministry was stronger than ever. The only explanation was that the prospect of co-operation between the two Houses had thoroughly alarmed court circles and excluded all hope of a Constitutional Democratic Cabinet. M. Goremykin and his colleagues, however, affected confidence in the ultimate support of the Upper House.

A strike of the St. Petersburg police began on Tuesday afternoon.

A commission has been appointed to inquire into the causes of military disaffection.

The Duma began a debate on Tuesday on a resolution condemning the Government's agrarian *communique* as an illegal act.

Vienna, July 16. The *Politische Correspondenz*, in an announcement believed to have orginated at the Russian Embassy, declares that the plan of forming a Parliamentary Cabinet, at one time earnestly considered by the Emperor of Russia, has now been abandoned, since the efforts to meet the wishes of the Duma have proved fruitless. The Russian Government, says the *Politische Correspondenz*, is now expected to pursue a firmer policy.

Russians who are leaving Vienna believe that the dissolution of the Duma will shortly be proclaimed, and that Absolutism will be re-established. Serious consequences are apprehended from the Revolutionary outburst which must follow the dismisal of the Duma, because the fidelity of the Army and even of the Cossacks is reported here to have been undermined.

St. Petersburg, July 17 (*Laffan*).—The Emperor's advisers at Peterhof have taken the supreme decision that Russia's crisis shall be brought to the arbitrament of physical force and not to that of parliamentary negotiation. They have declared for reliance upon the Army and the organised forces of officialdom against the people and the Duma.

St. Petersburg, July 17 (*Reuter*).—In the debate on the report of the Agrarian Committee on the proposed manifesto of the Duma the speakers were allowed five minutes each in which to express their views. The House was intensely stirred by the speech of Mr. Lednitsky, who moved that the manifesto should be addressed to the people. The Duma, he said, must not wait until the towns and villages were in flames and the whole country was engulfed in anarchy. The speech was received with cheres from the Extreme Left and exclamations of astonishment from the Centre and Right. A number of constitutional democratic deputies said that the manifesto would only be a contradiction on the part of the Duma of the official *communique* in which the Government catagorically refused to adhere to the principle of the compulsory expropriation of lands.

THE marriage arranged between Charles Ross Lyall, 36th Sikhs, youngest son of Mr. D. R. Lyall, C. S. I., of Netherclay, Bishop Hull, Taunton, and Dorothea Gertrude, elder daughter of Mr. A. R. Iles, of Shutterne House, Taunton, Somerset, will take place at the Cathedral, Calcutta, late in October.

THE COUNTESS OF MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

Third List of Donations.

AMOUNT PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED RS. 39,470.

Ool F Campbell Rs. 15 ; Mr Simmons, Lieut-Col A Nicholls each Rs. 20 ; Mrs Currie Rs. 30 ; Mr A C Currie Rs. 50 ; J C T Fairweather Rs. 35 ; Mr C Brown Rs. 30 ; Mr E Marshall, Capt W J Montogomery, Mr A Mort, Khost Colliery each Rs. 10 ; Mr W E Clements Rs. 7-8 ; Mr C S Hart Rs. 25 ; Major H A Tagart, 15th Hussars Rs. 15 ; Capt A L Bickford, Khyber Rifles Rs. 30 ; Mr P Denehy Rs. 25 ; Mr C C Sheridan Rs. 32 ; Col F C Beatson Rs. 50 ; Capt J Wishart Little Rs. 16 ; Mr H E Tomkins Rs. 10 ; Mr H C Williams Rs. 20 ; Mr F G Cooke Rs. 100 ; The Calcutta Port Eefence Volunteers Rs. 200 ; Mr L Stuart-William Rs. 15 ; Jemadar Mongoor Ali Re. 1-4 ; The Office of Private Secretary to Viceroy Rs. 48 ; H H The Maharaja of Bikanir Rs. 1,000 ; Mr J H Ivens Rs. 50 ; Mr A Ulysses John Rs. 100 ; Mr P s Burrell, Mr W Tudball each Rs. 20 ; Col E Wardroper Rs. 10 ; Lieut-Col G A Emerson Rs. 101 ; Mr R A B Chapman Rs. 100 : Mr B Robertson, Mr S M Robinson each Rs. 50 ; Capt J C Simpson Rs. 30 ; Mr H R Nevill Rs. 16 ; Mr Percy Brown, Mr W S McLeavy each Rs. 10 ; Mr G Barlow Rs. 15 ; Mr P H Tillard Rs. 25 Mr A B Fforde Rs. 20 ; Mr M M S Gubbay Rs. 100 ; Mr F A Leslie Jones Rs. 16 ; Mr J M Macpherson Rs. 200 : Mr H Rotton, I G of Police, Mr R P Atkinson each Rs. 50 ; Mr C H Kendall Rs. 15 ; Lieut-Col Warren Hastings Rs. 75 ; Mr E Danks Rs. 50 ; Mr G A Khan Rs. 20 ; Mr F Fanshawe, Dr Windross each Rs. 10 ; Mr Cockburn Rs. 4 ; Mr FitzPatrisk, Asst Engineer, Mr Hobday, Mr Tucker, E A Commr each Rs. 5 ; Mr A J McCulloch Rs. 20 ; The Hon' Mr R W S Aikman Rs. 320 ; Mr J S French Rs. 15 ; Mr J E Goude Rs. 32 ; Mr W B Bryan Rs. 16 ; Mr E H Blakesley Rs. 50 ; Mr D H Durton Rs. 5 ; Mr P Goldney, Mr J N Crosbie each Rs 10 ; Mr W C Muller, Executive Engineer Rs. 16 ; Mr J M Amesbury Rs. 5 ; Capt Murphy Rs. 16 ; Mr C H Dobson Rs. 10 ; Mr G N Macdonald, Executive Engineer Rs. 15 ; Mr J B Smith Rs. 5 ; Mr A M Young, Mr P C Scott O'Conner, Mr Norman Gill, Mr J Stephens each Rs. 10 ; Mr W H Nicholls Rs. 20 ; Mr E J Bellair Rs. 15 ; Mr J F Brewster Rs. 30 ; The Hon' Sir J Stanley Rs. 500 ; Lieut-Col W D Thomson Rs. 100 ; Major J Bythell Rs. 25 ; Major W H Gray Rs. 30 ; Mojor-Genl G Henry Rs. 100 ; Mr C B Williams Rs. 10 ; Mr Hugh A Lomas Rs. 50 ; Mr G P Symes Scutt Rs. 10 ; Mr H K Trevaskis Rs. 16 ; Mr W H Cobb Rs. 75 ; Illegible cheque, Lahore Rs. 10 ; Mr W Maxwell Rs. 100 ; Mr G Flowers Rs. 25 ; Capt McMullen Pearson Rs. 16 ; Mr F Robinsen, Rewa, Nincent, Supdt of Cantonment, Peshawar each Rs. 20 ; Mr W P Barton Rs. 50 ; Capt R Garrat Rs. 30 ; Mr E G Barnard Rs. 50 ; Mr R C S Dorman Rs. 25 ; Capt G Walker Rs. 16 ; C M S, Peshawar Rs. 100 ; Capt A N Fleming Rs. 50 ; Mr W Rossignol, Mr A R K Jerram each Rs. 15 ; Major-Genl and Mrs Pearson Major H M Johnston, 15th Lancers Rs. 16 ; Lieut-Col A B Scott, Lieut-Col E J Carter, Lieut-Col C L Wilson Major J P Brewin. Major W Ewbank each Rs. 10 : Major F L Vincent Rs. 7 ; Major R P Jackson, The Revd C Price, Chaplain, Mhow each Rs. 5 ; Capt H A Douglas, Capt L H Close each Rs. 7 : Capt J S Swan, Capt W B Hickie, Capt A R O'Flaherty, Capt A S Marriott each Rs. 5 ; Lieut L V Thurston Rs. 2 ; Mr H G Haig Rs. 25 : Mr L C Glascock Rs. 16 ; Mr G A Levett Yeats Rs. 10 ; Mr F Lyall Rs. 50 ; Capt E Knollys Rs. 30 ; Mojor Webb Ware Rs. 50 : Mr J A O Fitzpotrick, Capt J Stephenson each Rs. 32 ; Mr H Wyatt Rs. 10 ; Employees, R and K Ry, Mailani Section Rs. 120 ; Mr E Manuel, Mr H Hunter, Mr G O'Hara each Rs. 20 ; Mr A D Walker, Mr T G Dempster each Rs. 10 ; Major A D Bannerman, Major R McWatt each Rs. 32 ; Revd J A Brown Rs. 8 : G R Hadinagaw Rs. 5 ; S P G Mission, Rurki Rs. 10 : Mr W T Hall Rs. 100 ; Mr A E B Hutton Rs. 10 ; Mr W N Chill Rs. 8 : Mr C Chill Rs. 5 : Mr A B Prussia Rs. 15 ; Mr T A H Way Rs. 20 ; Mr P Mackey, The Reverend Blackstock each Rs. 10 ; Mr W P Sangster Rs. 30 ; Mr H E Fitzgerald, Mr C H Pratt each Rs. 10 ; Mr Hugh Scott Rs. 5 ; Major Rainsford Rs- 20 ; Major-Genl A W Bayly Rs. 100 ; Mr H Scott Smith Rs. 50 ; Mr J E Lacey Rs. 20 ; Mr G Rainy, W O'Donoghue Rs. 100 ; Major-Genl L W Parsons Rs. 150 ; The Offertory, Kasauli Church Rs. 74 ; The Reverend and Mrs Thorold Winckley Rs. 20 ; Mr H E Holme, Doctor A Ligard each Rs. 50 ; Mr G D Martin, Capt J Farmer, Mr C W Wilson each Rs. 16 ; Major H T Pease Rs. 20 ; "Spink" Rs. 30 ; Mr J A Brown Rs. 100 ; Mr C G Denne, Major W Selby each Rs. 20 ; C E Walsh Rs. 10 : Mr E Handyside Rs. 20 : Mr R B Addis, Executive Engineer, Assistant-Surgn C Lloyd each Rs. 10 ; Mr B Clay Rs. 30 ; Capt Morrison, Mr R Rodgers each Rs. 5 ; Conductor Bayliss Rs. 3 ; Mr G B Warren Rs. 20 ; Mr E J Well Rs. 5 ; Mr W Trafford Rs. 15. The Officers :—18th Infantry Rs. 54 ; 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, 36th Sikhs each Rs. 100 ; 25th Mountain Battery Rs. 30 ; 23rd Cavalry Rs. 55 ; 94th Co Rs. 10 ; 2nd Batln, 2nd Gurkhas Rs. 50 ; Karachi Brigade Rs. 100 ; 2nd Q O Rajput Light Infantry Rs. 32 ; 1st Batln, Bedfordshire Regt Rs. 200 ; Royal Irish Regt 28 : 104th Rifles Rs. 135 ; 30th Mountain Battery Rs. 52 : 72nd Punjabis Rs. 26 ; 1st Brahmins Rs. 41 ; 7th Gurkha Rifles Rs. 55 ; 46th Punjabis Rs. 35 ; 38th (P W O) Central India Horse Rs. 45 ; Simla Volunteer Corps Rs. 110.

Owing to numerous representations from all parts of India it has been decided to keep the Fund open till 1st January 1907.

Donations can be sent to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W R Crooke-Lawless, Honorary Secretary, "Countess of Minto's Endowment Eund", Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LI

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank ..	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	Rs.
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	
Bombay United.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 60	
Central India ..	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	
Connaught Mills.	1,650	500	500	50	
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 30	
David Mills	1.460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	
Empress.....	2,100	500	500	50	
Framjee Petit ..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	
Hindustan.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60	
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	50	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	
Imperial Cotton.	900	500	1,000	50	
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 30	
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 25	
James Greaves..	1,300	500	1,000	50	
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 15	
Jewraj Balloo ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 50	
Khandeish.....	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	
Leopold.....	3,500	100	1,000	5	
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	
Madras United..	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	
Manockjee Petit.	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40	
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	
Sholapore Mills.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	
Soonderdas	150	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	
Sun Mills, Ld. ..	3,200	250	250	15	
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	
Swadeshi Mills..	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	

PRESS COMPANIES.

					Yearly.
Akbar.....	400	1,250			
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,250	125	
Bellary, ...	167	1,000	1,100	Rs. 50	
Bombay Cotton.	1,000	125	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	125	dvd Rs. 5	
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	
Colaba	500	1,880	200	dvd Rs. 25	
East India.....	350	1,000	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	
English Press and Manfg....	700	250	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	
Fort	150	8,000	250	dvd Rs. 30	
French	200	500	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	
Harvy, and Sabapathy	150	100	500	dvd Rs. 25	
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	500	dvd Rs. 40	
Khangaum	250	450	100	dvd Rs. 20	
Merchantile	1,600	125	450	dvd Rs. 32	
fussil Co.,....	3,125	400	125	dvd Rs. 25	
unmar.....	1,000	250	400	dvd Rs. 40	
ew Berar.....	1,250	500	100	dvd Rs. 225	
ew Indian	1,000	125	500	dvd Rs. 40	
rince of Wales.	600	500	125	dvd Rs. 10	
ind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 30	
Sind	400	650	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	750	dvd Rs. 20	
Volkar	450	1,000	all	30	
			1,000	dvd Rs. 30	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 21st July 1906, as compared with the tatement of 28tu July 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 21. Rs.	July 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office.....	66,74,248	63,47,238
Public Deposits at Branches	45,52,846	53,94,948
Other Deposits.....	7,37,36,541	7,48,45,697
Post Bills	6,880	6,880
Sundries	16,58,730	14,23,637
Rs..	10,58,29,245	10,69,10,400
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,31,61,800	1,24,05,800
Other authorised Securities.....	29,17,574	28,67,574
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,10,33,603	1,16,66,603
Loans do. do. do.	1,87,78,976	1,91,88,726
Bills discounted and purchased	1,94,08,161	1,88,43,240
Dead Stock	3,34,743	3,34,743
Stamps and Stationery.....	3,580	3,580
Balances with other Banks.....	14,50,228	11,45,400
Sundries	1,95,999	1,63,100
Cash	3,85,14,581	4,13,38,208
	10,58,29,245	10,69,10,400